



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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THE BRIGHT FRESH EYES OF YOUTH CAN BE YOURS AGAIN BY THE USE OF CROOKES' GLASSES. N. LAZARUS OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, 25, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

No. 19,260. 號十六百二千九萬一第 日一初月正年庚申 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH, 1920. 五拜禮 號廿月二年九國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS.
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

8.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

9.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

1.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

2.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

3.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

4.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

5.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

NIGHT CARS

8.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes

11.45 p.m.

HAURDAY

Extra Car—12.00 Midnight

SUNDAYS

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes

10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

12.30 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1919, until further Notice.

(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations		Express p.m.	Local p.m.	Express p.m.	Local p.m.	Express p.m.	Local p.m.	Express p.m.	Local p.m.
CANTON (Chai Sha Tsai)	dep.	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30
SILK LUNG	arr.	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45
Shui Kung	dep.	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50
Shinghai	dep.	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55
Taipei	dep.	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00
Taipei Market	dep.	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05
Shui Kung	dep.	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10
Shinghai	dep.	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15
Taipei	dep.	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20
Taipei Market	dep.	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25
Shui Kung	dep.	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30
Shinghai	dep.	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35
Taipei	dep.	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40
Taipei Market	dep.	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45
Shui Kung	dep.	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50
Shinghai	dep.	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55
Taipei	dep.	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
Taipei Market	dep.	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05
Shui Kung	dep.	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10
Shinghai	dep.	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15
Taipei	dep.	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20
Taipei Market	dep.	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25
Shui Kung	dep.	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30
Shinghai	dep.	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35
Taipei	dep.	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40
Taipei Market	dep.	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45
Shui Kung	dep.	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50
Shinghai	dep.	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55
Taipei	dep.	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
Taipei Market	dep.	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05
Shui Kung	dep.	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10
Shinghai	dep.	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15
Taipei	dep.	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20
Taipei Market	dep.	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25
Shui Kung	dep.	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30
Shinghai	dep.	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35
Taipei	dep.	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40
Taipei Market	dep.	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45
Shui Kung	dep.	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50
Shinghai	dep.	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55
Taipei	dep.	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00
Taipei Market	dep.	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05
Shui Kung	dep.	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10
Shinghai	dep.	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15
Taipei	dep.	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20
Taipei Market	dep.	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25
Shui Kung	dep.	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30
Shinghai	dep.	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35
Taipei	dep.	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40
Taipei Market	dep.	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45
Shui Kung	dep.	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50
Shinghai	dep.	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55
Taipei	dep.	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00
Taipei Market	dep.	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05
Shui Kung	dep.	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10	7.10
Shinghai	dep.	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15
Taipei	dep.	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20
Taipei Market	dep.	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25
Shui Kung	dep.	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30
Shinghai	dep.	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35
Taipei	dep.	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40
Taipei Market	dep.	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45
Shui Kung	dep.	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50
Shinghai	dep.	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55
Taipei	dep.	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00
Taipei Market	dep.	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05
Shui Kung	dep.	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10	7.10	8.10
Shinghai	dep.	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15
Taipei	dep.	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20
Taipei Market	dep.	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25
Shui Kung	dep.	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30
Shinghai	dep.	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35
Taipei	dep.	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40
Taipei Market	dep.	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45
Shui Kung	dep.	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50
Shinghai	dep.	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55
Taipei	dep.	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00
Taipei Market	dep.	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05
Shui Kung	dep.	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10	7.10	8.10	9.10
Shinghai	dep.	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15
Taipei	dep.	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20
Taipei Market	dep.	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25
Shui Kung	dep.	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30
Shinghai	dep.	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35
Taipei	dep.	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40
Taipei Market	dep.	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45
Shui Kung	dep.	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50
Shinghai	dep.	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55
Taipei	dep.	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00
Taipei Market	dep.	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05
Shui Kung	dep.	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10
Shinghai	dep.	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15
Taipei	dep.	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20
Taipei Market	dep.	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25
Shui Kung	dep.	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30
Shinghai	dep.	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35
Taipei	dep.	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40
Taipei Market	dep.	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45
Shui Kung	dep.	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50
Shinghai	dep.	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55
Taipei	dep.	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00
Taipei Market	dep.	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05
Shui Kung	dep.	4.10	5.10	6.10	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10
Shinghai	dep.	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15
Taipei	dep.	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20
Taipei Market	dep.	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25
Shui Kung	dep.	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30
Shinghai	dep.	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35
Taipei	dep.	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40
Taipei Market	dep.	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45
Shui Kung	dep.	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50
Shinghai	dep.	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55
Taipei	dep.	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Taipei Market	dep.	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05
Shui Kung	dep.	5.10	6.10	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10
Shinghai	dep.	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15
Taipei	dep.	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20
Taipei Market	dep.	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25
Shui Kung	dep.	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30
Shinghai	dep.	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35
Taipei	dep.	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40
Taipei Market	dep.	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45
Shui Kung	dep.	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50
Shinghai	dep.	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55
Taipei	dep.	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00
Taipei Market	dep.	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05
Shui Kung	dep.	6.10	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10
Shinghai	dep.	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15
Taipei	dep.	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20
Taipei Market	dep.	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25
Shui Kung	dep.	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30
Shinghai	dep.	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35
Taipei	dep.	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40
Taipei Market	dep.	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10			



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THE BRITISH MINISTER TO CHINA

INTERNATIONAL ANTI-OPIMUM SOCIETY AS HOSTS.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTE BY ADMIRAL TSAI.

A gathering of exceptional interest took place in the Hotel des Wagon, Peking, on the 7th inst., when the Board of Directors of the International Anti-Opium Association, Peking, entertained the British Minister, the Right Honourable Sir John Jordan, to a farewell dinner. The Right Rev. Bishop Norris presided, while Mr. C. R. Bennett occupied the vice-chair. In addition to the guest of honour, there were present Sir Reginald Gamble, Mr. Huang Kaiwen, Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, M. Picard Destelan, Mr. S. Mayers, and others.

The Chairman, after dinner, voiced the gratitude of the Association for the support which Sir John Jordan had given the Association since its inception. His Excellency had from the beginning of his stay in Peking assisted all he could in the eradication of the opium evil and had shown his warm approval of every movement for the suppression of the trade in narcotics. It was not so much a question where the drugs were going to, but where they came from, and so it was that the Association was directing its efforts to action which would suppress the traffic at its source.

Admiral Tsai then spoke as follows: "Mr. Chairman, Your Excellency, Gentlemen, I count it a great honour to have the privilege of speaking on behalf of the Chinese section of the Association as well as on behalf of the Chinese people and addressing a few words to our honoured guest. What I am going to say will perhaps remind you of the awkward man playing with an axe before the god of carpentry. I am going to speak about opium, the last ten years when the world has been in great commotion—many changes have taken place in Peking, and those who have been here during that period have had opportunities of studying the different diplomatic characters, as close range. There are diplomats and diplomats. It is hard to describe all the characteristic shades and differences. For simplicity's sake one would classify them thus: Those who have a specified duty to perform; those who have a specified time to serve; and those who are more or less permanent. The first are those who came here to accomplish a particular object. Their qualification was technical knowledge of the subject under discussion. They were well informed on all the points connected with the particular matter. Added to these essentials, they possessed the following qualifications in whole or in part. They were brilliant or dazzling or breezy. They had manners suave and urbane, ways most winning and faking, and they possessed a greater sense of expediency than of principle. They came for an intellectual and diplomatic wrangle, and they adopted the style of 'Catch as catch can.' They were able to asphyxiate their opponents by verbal poison but not by gas. They knew to perfection the art of camouflage and evaded their opponents by the dexterous use of adroit phraseology. They could spread their clouds of verbal smoke and circumvent their antagonists. They did not hesitate to resort to a false presentation of the truth because they knew that by the time they are discovered they had already accomplished their object and would be out of the country. Their methods and manners could not warrant a long stay, because like a rotten apple or a decayed pear, which leaves a bad taste in the mouth, they were regarded with odium. After they had accomplished their job their own deeds frightened them away. Diplomats of this type had to work quickly—against time and against public opinion, preferring the twilight, in fear of being round out. They had to concentrate all their resources to win the game at any cost, by hook or by crook. They were transient birds of prey. The second class have been accredited ministers for a fixed term, long or short. There was one who sneaked into China to represent his country. He made a marked impression upon one of the young diplomats of the Weichiaoju, who told me that he had met the new minister. I enquired what sort of a man he was. The young Chinese diplomat replied: 'His language was so evasive; not a word of it could be relied upon. He is a true diplomat.' Another diplomat on one occasion said 'I am here to look after my country's interest. The interests of the Chinese are nothing to me.' Some others have been known to disturb the quiet of Peking by an occasional outburst of diplomatic anger. Men of this type, although accredited for a fixed term, generally detached themselves from the Peking environment by their own words and acts. They go to find more congenial regions elsewhere and Peking is given the chance of having more congenial representatives to take their place. As to the permanent type—those who serve to the end of their term or several terms or to stay as long as they desire—they are generally men of tact and sympathy who take a deep interest in things local while they do not forget the interests of their country which they serve. They bring about good will and harmony between the country they represent and the country to which they are accredited. A most notable instance in modern times, is that of Lord Bryce in America. I am happy to say that we have a permanent type in our

minister in the person of His Excellency Sir John Jordan. Some diplomats swallow the man. Some men endanger the diplomat. I know Sir John well. I know just as well His Excellency the British Minister. Let me tell you what I know of Sir John Jordan the Man. In 1912 when the Revolution was at its height and it looked as if Wuhan was to be the scene of much bloodshed, Sir John got Mr. Goff, the British Consul-General at Hankow, to bring the Northern and Southern leaders into line. In this way unnecessary bloodshed was averted. At the same time Sir John himself represented to the Peking Government that the Chinese problem could be solved by peaceful negotiation with the result that the machinery of peaceful negotiation was set in motion. Kingahou near Shanghai, west of Hankow, had a Manchu garrison which was in imminent danger of being wiped out. Sir John interceded, and much life was spared. Later, the Manchu garrison was known to starving. There was no food nor money for them, and they were selling their daughters to maintain life. Sir John again represented their plight, and \$10,000 were sent for their relief. When the Manchus in Sianfu were about to be exterminated the missionaries drew the attention of Sir John to their danger. Again he interceded, and the Chinese army was ordered to show leniency. When Nanking under T'ieh was being attacked, and when again it was attacked by Chang Hsua, Sir John on both occasions suggested mediation. On such occasions Sir John the man left Sir John Jordan the British Minister at home and went forth privately to urge mercy in the name of humanity. The Man could detach himself from the diplomat to the advantage and honour of both. It was acts like these that sink into the mind and hearts of the people. It was acts like these that made the people welcome him wherever he went. It was these acts that made him persona grata to the Chinese Government and to the Chinese nation. Let me also tell you what I know of His Excellency Sir John Jordan the British Minister. When the West River was the haunt and highway of pirates Sir John, the British Minister, suggested co-operation in the suppression of these pests. British ships and British marines were ready to help whenever and wherever they were needed, but no word was said about compensation or ultimate interest to be gained for Britain except the safety to general trade and commerce of the world. In all the years negotiated by the Republic, Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, was willing that such should be allowed to relieve financial stress only but always discouraged reckless borrowing which he said would ultimately ruin China. He always exercised such wholesome checks. In the termination of the opium trade Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, was indefatigable and at the risk of popularity viewed the problem from a moral standpoint rather than from the financial. He was chairman. Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, was convinced that the claims of the Chinese Government were right and was prepared to go a long way to give China her due. He held just and proper notions on every question that came before him. He believed in and acted upon the idea that what was good for China was good for Great Britain, and that what affected China would directly affect Great Britain. He did not believe in the policy of all for Great Britain and nothing for China. Give and take was his motto. When others were using a telescope he employed a binocular. He could see both sides of a question and his equity and justice have brought benefit to all. Had his policy been adopted more widely throughout the diplomatic world, had his wide vision and his genius for learning the merit of the other side been more extensively practised, the world would be a different world from what it is now. (Applause.) To enable you more vividly to appreciate the policy of Sir John Jordan the British Minister and more clearly to realize the relations of Sir John the man to the Chinese people let me present to you this picture which I saw in a dream this afternoon. Imagine to yourselves a seaport full of shipping, most of it flying the British flag. On the fore shore stands Britannia, and beside her is seen another figure, Cathay. The British is left lying on the beach. In the back ground, are vast tracts of fertile land waving with every conceivable crop, while cattle and sheep are seen grazing. Still further away on the rising ground, the people are working mines, carrying on manufactures or undertaking forestry operations. Along the foot of the range of hills runs a railway winding its way towards a tunnel which pierces the range of blue tinted hills that bound the distant horizon. In Britannia's hands is held a book containing the secrets of the arts, sciences, many features, modes of communication, mining, shipbuilding, and every conceivable form of human industry up to date. Cathay has one hand holding a fan on which is painted a summer retreat surrounded by verdant and picturesque mountains. The studio is built on four pillars, with a thatched roof, but the building has no walls in order that the panoramic view can be enjoyed from all sides. Below the studio which is built on a jutting prominence, is a limpid pool nestling among ferns and scented shrubbery. Along the foot of this prominent winds a silvery brook babbling its way to the sea, giving some to the country folk and fertile to the neighbouring fields. On the other side of the fan is written a poem which extols the virtues of a simple life, placing a high

value on solitude, on study, on meditation at times, in order to forget the cares of life and worries of business, on communion with nature and with higher spiritual influences to purify our souls and cleanse them of earthly dross. The poem emphasizes the necessity of adjusting our thoughts, and clearer thinking, and discourages the eternal rush that makes men slaves of passion and appetite, ambitions to gain everything and satisfied with nothing. It reminds man that God has given the earth to him to possess for ever without any need to hurry but simply to take time to make himself happy and to make the earth a fitting place in which to exercise his natural powers without fear of other beings from other worlds to rob him of his heritage. Notice that Britannia's trident is lying innocently on the sand beach. It is not lifted up to intimidate. It is not held at arm's length to coerce. Cathay is close by the side of Britannia, attracted evidently by the book. Cathay is not crouching in fear. He is not fleeing out of fright. Only a few leaves of the book are opened, but Cathay is showing a deep interest and seems to evince a capacity to learn. The title of the picture is 'Give and Take.' It is the painting by Sir John Jordan on the diplomatic canvas of the Far East. He has visited the Western Hills almost every week-end and knows the priest of Ling Wang Tang Temple intimately. The picture on the fan and the philosophy of the poem are his richest acquisitions from China. Let us emulate. (Applause.)

Major WEARNE expressed the hope that Sir John would not think that his life's work was ended on his departure from China. They should want his help in the future more than ever, and they trusted that he would give them every possible assistance at home.

SIR JOHN JORDAN made a most feeling reply. He said that he was overwhelmed by the sentiments expressed by the Chairman, Admiral Tsai and Major WEARNE. It was pleasant to think that he had been able to do a little in combating the opium evil. He recalled the part taken in the anti-opium movement by Sir Tang and Tang Shao-yi. Sir John said that he had a ways taken the view that what was good for China was good for the foreigners in China, and so he had taken the noble stand he had taken in ordering the destruction of the opium at Shanghai. He did not think that he had ever had a more pleasant duty to perform than when he communicated that information to the British Government. Regarding present conditions in China, he pointed out that China, a pacific country, was being ruled by Military Governors, which was an unnatural condition, and therefore could not long continue. He assured the members of the Association that he would give all the support he could in completing the reform in the suppression of opium and narcotic drugs. He could not sit down without reference to the great kindness which he and his family had always received in China, adding that he was leaving after 43 years with a very great pang. (Cheers.)

Mr. BREWSTER, Vice-President, proposed the health of the guests to which Mr. Mayers made a happy reply. This terminated the proceedings.

CANTON NEWS

February 18th.

NEW YEAR ENTERTAINMENTS.
The Government Orphanage in Fan-tai will hold a series of entertainments for friends and visitors during the Chinese New Year holidays. The Luk Yung Monastery, in which the famous flower pagoda, is located, will be opened to the public during the New Year holidays. The pagoda was built some 2,000 years ago by the Buddhists, and on the walls are calligraphic masterpieces and paintings.

RAILWAYMEN'S DEMONSTRATION.
With reference to the railwaymen's demonstration, the Director of the Railway Company, has advanced a sum of \$50,000 to the Company, to pay the workmen and other dues.

THE TUCHUN OF HONAN.
The authorities have received a report from Kai-long, the Capital of the province of Honan, that a serious military situation has arisen, apparently owing to an attempt by the Peking Government to remove the Tsuchun of that province. The Peking Government has sent General Wu Kwong-sun, with a large force, to Honan to carry out the order, and Wu is advancing along the Peking-Hankow Railway. The Tsuchun of Honan is believed to be willing to resign but his supporters are prepared to resist.

In a note on "war words" which have found their way into Cassell's New Dictionary, the *Daily Chronicle* observes: "Cushy" is defined as a "job, good pay, and little to do," but its primal meaning was a safe job of any sort out of the trenches. "An unscrupulous or formidable person" does not seem quite to express the full significance of "hot stuff." The Archbishop of Canterbury is a formidable person, but the term "hot stuff" would scarcely be considered appropriate. On the other hand, George Robey is neither formidable nor unscrupulous, but he is emphatically "hot stuff."

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

DEFENCE FORCE.

COLONIAL DEFENCE RESERVE.

There was a fair attendance at a meeting held at the Victoria Theatre, Singapore, at the instance of the Straits Settlements Association, to discuss the proposed Defence Force Bill. The feeling of the meeting seemed to be against the tentative resolution put forward by the Association approving of the Bill, but after various views had been expressed it approved of an amendment proposed by Mr. A. W. Still suggesting a volunteer force for those who wished to do more intensive training and compulsion for the remainder.

Mr. Still's amendment was as follows:—

(1) That a Volunteer Force be formed consisting of such units as may be considered most suitable to defend the Colony and that such force be subject to the existing Volunteer Ordinances.

(2) That all able bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 who are European British subjects and who are not members of the Volunteer Force, shall be required to serve in the Colonial Defence Reserve which shall be governed by the following conditions:—

(a) They shall be required to serve only in the defence of and for preserving peace in the settlement which is their ordinary place of residence.

(b) They shall pass through a prescribed musketry course once in each year, such course not to exceed a total of six hours.

(c) Men who have served in any of His Majesty's military or naval forces, regular or volunteer, for not less than one year, shall be considered to have qualified if they attend not less than six parades in any one year and pass through the prescribed musketry course.

(d) Men who have served for less than one year in a military or naval force as defined in (c), may be required to attend not more than thirty parades during each of the first two years of their enlistment in the Colonial Defence Reserve. Thereafter they shall be considered qualified if they attend not less than six parades in any one year and pass through the musketry course.

(e) The Colonial Defence Reserve shall be supplied with uniforms and all such arms and equipment as are considered necessary to ensure the efficiency for the purposes of local defence.

(f) There shall be a Colonial Defence Reserve Council, half of the members of which shall be nominated by His Excellency the Governor and half shall be men serving in the Reserve, who shall be elected at a general meeting of men serving. The Council shall have power to deal with all applications for temporary or permanent exemption from service, and shall be the body to which members of the Reserve shall make any suggestions or complaints having reference to the service in the Reserve and the Council shall deal with such suggestions or complaints, subject always to a right of final appeal to the Governor. The Council shall also be charged with the duty of appointing and remunerating military instructors for the Reserve.

(g) Officers of the Reserve, other than the Officer Commanding, shall be civilians and shall be nominated by the Governor who shall prescribe such special training for them as he may think fit. The force shall be under the control of its own officers and of the Colonial Defence Reserve Council at all times except when called out for actual military service, when it shall pass under the control of such officer or officers of His Majesty's Regular Forces as the Governor may designate.

Mr. J. G. Campbell seconded the amendment, which was carried by a large majority. The meeting then concluded.

FRANCE'S RECOVERY.

LORD SWAYTHLING'S VIEW.

The London correspondent of the *Mail* has interviewed Lord Swaythling on the financial recovery of France. Lord Swaythling thinks that the first duty of the Allies and of the United States, according to this correspondent, is to assist France and Belgium, for these two countries have undergone the greatest devastations of the war, and that it would be difficult to take too great exception to the attitude in certain quarters, both in Europe and America, which, when aid between the Allies is talked of, at once puts forward the claim that Germany and Austria should not be forgotten. Lord Swaythling thought the best way promptly to restore France is this, that although French trade has suffered much in the stoppage of importations from America, the latest figures point to serious progress. He saw no reason why France should not overcome her difficulties in three, or at most five, years, if the rest seriously to work. Everyone in England knows what France is capable of, and this will be assured if France follows the example of England, which has borne the burden of taxes three or four times greater than what the French have undergone. Taxation should be made proportionate. The taxes should be rigorously collected, and should be neither too heavy nor too light. Lord Swaythling opposed taxation of capital in the interests of the nation. He considers the coming loan as only a mitigation; it will increase France's external debt, and do more harm than good. Half-measures are not profitable. He also did not approve of the project of Sir George Paish, suggesting a loan of 175 milliards of francs in international bonds guaranteed by the members of the League of Nations, but thought that the solution would be found in discovering a combination between the Allies and the United States, by which means the necessary funds would be obtained to finance their needs.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE PRISON JUDGE, MR. H. E. J. COMPTON.)

THE "DEVIL'S HEAD" SOCIETY.

Leung Tsoi was indicted for having sent a threatening letter, demanding money, to Ho Shun Po, on January 11th. The Crown Solicitor (Mr. G. H. Wakeham) conducted the prosecution.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. W. E. Roberts, B. Lee, L. G. Xavier, R. Perry, Wong Kam Fung, H. F. Barros, and C. M. Siqueira.

Relating the facts of the case, the Crown Solicitor said that, on January 11th, Ho Shun Po, the master of the Tai Hing jewellery shop of 112, Queen's Road Central, received the following letter from the Devil's Head Society:—

To the Masters of the Tai Hing Shop.

The end of the year is approaching. We trust that your shop has made a better profit this year than last year.

At present 20 or 30 of our men are in financial difficulty. We now write this to your shop, begging that you will assist us with a small sum of \$600 to meet our need during the coming festival.

You are required to send the money to Leung Chat, on the 1st floor above the Fook Ki carpenter's shop at the end of Third Street, Saiyungpun, within 3 days. In case of your failure to do so, we will certainly rob and burn your shop. We inform you specially by post, so that there may not be delay. This for your information.

Blackmail notice of Wong Yau and Leung Chat of Devil's Head Society.

20th of the 11th moon (10th January, 1920).

When he received this, Ho Shun Po immediately communicated with the Police. The Police sent a district watchman in muffs with a letter, really a faked envelope supposed to contain money, to the first floor of No. 112, Third Street, Saiyungpun, and asked for Leung Chat. An old man who was there said that Leung Chat was in the house and called him out. Leung Chat came out and asked the district watchman what he wanted. The watchman said he had come with the reply to the letter sent to the Tai Hing Co. Leung Chat (the prisoner) asked him how much money he had brought, and the watchman said he had brought \$150. Leung Chat said they had asked \$600; and \$150 was not sufficient for so many people. The watchman, before handing the letter over, told the prisoner that one of the masters of the shop was downstairs and he would like that man to come up and witness the handing of the letter. At this, the prisoner got frightened and threw the letter on the floor. When he did this, the prisoner was arrested.

At the Police Station, the prisoner said he knew nothing about it. He also said he could not write, but later, the prisoner wrote a letter to a friend asking to be bailed out. The old man in the house at the time would say that the prisoner admitted having written the letter to the Tai Hing shop.

The district watchman who acted as a decoy said that, when he told the prisoner he had only brought \$150, after consultation with the masters, the prisoners said that amount would not do for so many people. The witness said that business had been bad, and that he thought \$150 would do for them to drink tea.

Prisoner said that when he saw the letter which the watchman brought, he said it was not for him. Witness then struck him on the chest and arrested him. When this was put to the witness, he denied it.

After the summing-up, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of "Guilty," and this Lordship sentenced the accused to seven years' hard labour.

BLACK ROD.

The office of "Black Rod," which has been made vacant by the death of Admiral Sir Henry Stephenson, is one of the most important within the precincts of Parliament. He has been described as the Parliamentary messenger of the House of Lords, and the policeman of the House of Commons. When His Majesty attends to open Parliament, it is Black Rod who summons the Commons to the House of Lords to hear the Royal pleasure. "Black Rod" Way for Black Rod" shouts an usher as Black Rod passes from the Upper to the Lower Chamber. As soon as the Sergeant-at-Arms hears the cry he rushes to the door and bangs, bolts, and bars it in the face of Black Rod, who has to knock three times before he is admitted. The custom has its origin in those far-off days when the House of Commons was fighting for freedom and independence, and insisted on its right to deliberate in secret when it thought fit.

BOAT-PEOPLE VICTIMIZED BY A CHINESE WALLINGFORD.

A Chinese, who had evidently studied carefully the methods by which the famous Gt-Rich-Quick-Wallingford, had attracted the elusive dollar to himself, and resolved to emulate his exploits, rented an imposing office in West Point. Furnishing it with suitable fittings, he put up a board at the door, which announced to all and sundry that he had started a Money Saving Association. He was careful, however, to explain that he was more interested in the welfare of boat-owners than anybody else, probably because they were easier prey. His plan succeeded. Boatmen, thinking of the Chinese New Year, flocked to his office, and banked their little savings. Over 200 persons put their money into the "association," hoping for a fair interest on their capital. On Wednesday morning, the people called at his office to get their money for the New Year, and, to their surprise and consternation, found that the man had decamped leaving no trace behind. The poor folk were enraged and set about smashing the furniture, etc., in the premises. Some of them were fortunate in discovering \$75 which they divided among themselves. The Police, thinking that a riot was on, surrounded the place. Explanations, however, were made and the party dispersed. It is stated that the man managed to collect several thousands of dollars.

The Hong Wan I., grounded on the rocks in the outer harbour of Amoy. The passengers were landed, a Chinese man-of-war standing by. The vessel was cleared from Amoy on January 9th for Singapore via Swatow, with a general cargo and 1,113 Chinese passengers. She left her berth at 6.30 p.m. and, according to the records, ran on the rocks to the north-east of Tsingtau lighthouse at 7.30 p.m. The ship's papers were handed into the custody of the captain of the Chinese cruiser *Ting Swai*.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., appeared on behalf of the master of the vessel, Capt. Robinson. Mr. D. H. Blake appeared for the vessel's owners, the Ho Thong Co.

Mr. Pollock, at the commencement of the case, said they would require technical proof that the case came within the Ordinance and that the ship was technically a British ship. His friend would have to prove that the ship was owned by a body corporate established in the Straits Settlements or some other part of the British dominions and that its principal place of business was in those dominions.

The master of the *Hong Wan I.*, Capt. H. P. Robinson, went into the box and said he had been master of the ship for about five months. The ship stranded in the outer harbour of Amoy on the evening of January 9th. The ship was on a voyage to Swatow. He weighed anchor at Amoy at 6.30 p.m., the ship being in charge of a pilot. The vessel carried 500 or 600 tons of general cargo and over a thousand Chinese passengers. The pilot left at 6.30 p.m. At the time he left, witness, with the second officer, was on the bridge. The weather was very hazy with a very light N.E. wind. There were two lights coming from Amoy, the Taitan light and Tsing-seu light. He set his course S. 43 E. by compass which would be true S.E. This would have carried him a quarter of a mile off Tsing-seu Island. He did not see the Taitan light at all, it being covered by haze. Just after the pilot left he saw the Tsing-seu light for a few seconds. He did not see it again till a few seconds before striking the rock. The only thing he could attribute his striking it was a strong set to the N.E. The tide was at about two-thirds ebb when the ship struck, at 7.30 p.m. After the vessel struck he stopped the engines and ordered the life-boats to be lowered. He fired distress guns from the after and of the ship but no one came off to them. He sent the Chief Officer for assistance early in the morning. Lighters and launches then came out to them. There was no loss of life and no injury to anyone. Assistance was sent from Hongkong and the anchor was sent from the rocks at 11 a.m. on January 11th. The ship was patched up and came to Hongkong under her own steam. Only the No. 2 bulkhead required strengthening. Confirming his surmise that there was a strong N.E. set he observed while the ship was on the rocks a current in that direction at ebb tide and S.W. at flood. A current in that direction was not shown on the chart.

By Capt. Taylor: The ship was badly holed under No. 1 hold which was flooded. The bulkhead held and was shored up. Cargo in No. 1 hold was jettisoned and other cargo was put aft. All heavy goods were put aft. At low water there was 81 feet of water right aft. When the ship left Amoy she was drawing 18 ft. 3 ins. forward and 28 ft. 6 ins. aft. His compass was examined for deviation about three months ago, and since then he had had an opportunity of verifying it by sight.

By Lieut. Currie: He could see the light when he set the course and then he lost it because the weather was thick.

Replying to Mr. Pollock, witness said the Second Officer was not on the bridge at the time the ship struck. Quite a number of men left the ship after the strike including the quartermaster who was at the wheel and the lookout man. He had tried to get these men through the British Consul at Amoy. He had done all he could to get the men but the only information he could get was that they had probably gone to Swatow. About the night of the men deserted. During the night they got a life boat and went to Tsing-seu Island, where they landed. The boat was afterwards recovered by a Japanese cruiser. He believed the men got to Swatow by bribing fishermen.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

STANDING OF THE "HONG WAN I."

MARINE COURT ENQUIRY.

NO EVIDENCE OF NEGLIGENCE.

A Marine Court of Enquiry was held yesterday morning into the stranding of the *Hong Wan I.* off Amoy, on January 9th. The Court was made up as follows: Capt. Basil Taylor, R.N. (President), Lieut. Currie, R.N. (H.M.S. *Alacrity*), Capt. S. Robinson (a.s. *Empress of Russia*), Capt. E. Walter (a.s. *Maritima*), and Capt. F. Mooney (a.s. *La Sang*).

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CRUELTY TO A STORK.

BIRD SENT TO THE PUBLIC GARDENS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with cruelty to a stork.

Defendant was an itinerant peddler who attracted customers by getting the bird to perform some clever tricks. When the Police arrested the defendant the bird was found to be in a pitiable condition. Its back and legs were tied.

Mr. Smith ordered the bird to be sent to the Public Gardens, and discharged the owner.

PROFITING SIXTEEN HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The following footnote to Gibbon (in the "Everyman" edition) is of interest at the present day.

"The most curious document which has come to light since the publication of Gibbon's History is an inscription found at Eakabissar (Stratonicea), by Col. Leake. This edict, according to Milman, was issued in the name of the four Caesars, Diocletian, Maximian, Constantine, and Galerius. It fixed a maximum of prices throughout the empire for all the necessities and commodities of life. The preamble insists with great vehemence on the extortion and inhumanity of the merchants and vendors. Among the articles of which the maximum value was assessed are oil, salt, honey, butcher's meat, poultry, game, fish, vegetables, fruit, the wages of labourers and artisans, schoolmasters and orators, clothes, skins, boots and shoes, harness, timber, corn, wine and beer (cynthus). The depreciation in the value of money or the rise in the price of commodities had been so great during the last century that butcher's meat, which in the second century was two denarii the pound was now fixed at a maximum of eight." An excellent edition of the edict has been published with a commentary by Mommsen, who shows that it was issued in A.D. 301.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE RULES OF BOXING.

Discussing Mr. F. O. Jenkin's brochure "The Rules of Boxing," the *Straits Times* says:—

Mr. Jenkin has done his work very thoroughly, but we think in some cases he has gone out of his way to make difficulties. Take, for instance, the question of a knock-out. "The N.S.C. rules know nothing of it," says the writer. "Knock out or no knock out, he who gets the greater number of points gets the fight. On the other hand it is the practice, endorsed by public opinion, to ignore this rule." It is true that the rules are curiously worded and it is better to make any rules fool-proof if possible, but there is such a thing as reading them with ordinary common sense. In rule 5 it says, "A contestant failing to continue the contest at the expiration of ten seconds shall not be awarded any marks for that round, and the contest shall then terminate." In rule 3 it says, "In all contests the number of rounds shall be specified." If a man has failed to continue at the expiration of ten seconds the contest has to terminate, therefore it cannot continue the specified number of rounds. Who's fault is it? The fault of the man who has been knocked out, therefore the man who is ready and able to continue wins. Rule 5 certainly goes on to say that "the referee shall decide all contests in favour of the contestant who obtains the greatest number of marks"—"greatest" indicates the care with which these rules were prepared—but this obviously means after a contest has gone the specified number of rounds.

To take an extreme case: if Beckett had hit Carpenter four or five clean blows and Carpenter had not hit Beckett at all until he landed the knock out punch, according to the rules was Beckett to be declared the winner on points after seventy seconds fighting. We quite agree that the rules should be re-written and made to say what they mean, but until this is done it is still possible to avoid manufacturing difficulties.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

MR. F. THOMPSON'S XI. v. MR. W. BRADBURY'S XI.

The above match will be played to-day on the Civil Service C.O. ground, commencing at 10.30 a.m. Teams:—

Mr. Thompson's XI.—Corpl. Mann, Gnr. Perkins, Gnr. Middleton, Gnr. Green, A. H. Humiah, H. C. Hunt, S. Jex, M. P. Choa, C. Earde, D. K. Khars, F. Thompson and H. Ismail (reserve).

Mr. Bradbury's XI.—W. H. Edmonds, P. Lambie, E. Strange, A. Grimmett, On Hew Fan, Ng Sze Kwong, J. Wong, A. Kew, Gnr. Smith, G. Hall, W. Bradbury and E. Fincher (reserve).

SPORTS ITEMS.

A. A. Claxton, the well-known Hongkong cricketer, played at Singapore on February 7th for the S.C.C. against the Garrison. He was not out with 33 runs, his side winning easily. He kept wicket and stumped two men out. E. G. Lamert also played for the S.C.C. He bowled 3 overs, giving 15 runs, without any success.

We are asked to publish an invitation to anyone desiring to play rugger to communicate with Mr. H. S. Rouse, c/o the P.W.D.

M. Gaggino, second officer of the ship, said he was on the bridge with Captain Robinson when the pilot left. He heard the course being set at S. 43 E. After writing up the log he read the course on the chart and it would have taken them half a mile off Tsingtau Island. When the pilot left, the light was slightly visible, but the Taitan light was completely obscured. He went to dinner at 7.5 p.m. and was down there until the ship struck. He thought the ship was taken out of her course by the tide. While the ship was on the rocks he noticed that the tide set practically transverse.

This was all the evidence called and Mr. Pollock submitted to the Court that there was no set of current to the N.E. with the tide which was not shown on the chart. The skipper set his course by the chart as he was entitled to do but unfortunately in this case arrows showing the direction of the current were not right. He had the fullest opportunity of observing the set of the tide during the two days the ship was on the rocks.

In the finding of the Court it was stated: "We consider that the cause of the casualty was an unexpected easterly set, which carried the ship one mile out of her course. We are of opinion that, although the master was justified in relying upon the arrows indicating the set of the tides marked on Admiralty chart No. 1767 he was ill-advised in continuing on his course under the circumstances which included the fact that the fog obscured all marks and in proceeding at full speed in such narrow waters after losing sight of the light which he was approaching. There being no evidence of negligence or of incompetence or misconduct on the part of the master, or other officers of the ship and all necessary steps for the safety of the ship's cargo and passengers having been taken after the stranding, we do not consider it necessary to deal with certificates of competency."

The finding was signed by all members of the court.

THE RULES OF BOXING.

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FURNISHING FABRICS

LOOSE COVERS

CRETONNES AND TAFFETAS

WE HAVE A SPLENDID RANGE TO SELECT FROM AND SHALL BE PLEASED TO SEND PATTERNS.

ALL LOOSE COVERS ARE CUT BY EXPERIENCED MEN AND WE GUARANTEE PERFECT FIT.

TELEPHONE 1741.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Just received from U.S.A., a new shipment of Typewriters—different models.

Inspection cordially invited by—

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.,

HOTEL MANSIONS,

TOP FLOOR,

HONGKONG.

COLUMBIA HUMOROUS RECORDS

NEW STOCK OF "COHEN" "CASEY" "BILLY WILLIAMS" ETC., ETC.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.,

16, Des Voeux Road.

Tel. 1322.

Powell & Co. Ltd. TELEPHONE 546

"ATLAS" REGD.

SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS

WEAR

AND

DYE

GUARANTEED.

New stock just received

in SMART DESIGNS

in TAFFETA, FLANNEL

ZEPHYR, OXFORD,

SHIRTS from \$2.75 PYJAMAS from \$4.50.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Advertisement of this Office dated February 18th, 1920, for Tenders for the sum of \$300,000 current in Shanghai, is cancelled and the following is to be substituted:

TENDERS for SPECIE current in Shanghai, up to and for the sum of \$300,000, current in Shanghai, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on the 25th February, 1920.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on February 25th, 1920.

(a) The amount of Hongkong currency payable in Hongkong on February 25th, 1920, required for each \$1,000 Shanghai currency and/or

(b) The amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per \$100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commission of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Act 22 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 55, the acceptance of any such tender is subject to the express condition that no member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the purchase of bills of exchange."

Any further information can be obtained by application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.,

A. DELACOMBE, Lieut.-Col.,
Treasury Chest Office, A.P.D.,
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, February 20th, 1920. [446]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" VOY 15-OUT.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN
PORTS, SHANGHAI and MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Port, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godown at West Point and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit, signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.

All broken, stained and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Feb. 25th, at 10 A.M., and Feb. 26th, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a week of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after Feb. 25th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Hotel Mansions,
Hongkong, February 19th, 1920. [447]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"YATSHING"

Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th Feb., will be subject to rent.

All broken, stained and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers,
Hongkong, February 19th, 1920. [446]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

MARATHON RACE

MOTORISTS are urgently requested not to use the Route over which the Race is being run between 3 P.M. and 4.30 P.M. on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21st.

Start, past Hongkong Club and the Law Courts, up Garden Road, past the Peak Tram Station, to the main entrance to the Public Gardens, then to right along Upper Albert Road, past Government House, along Causeway Road, past the University along Pokfulam and Jubilee Roads.

Return—along Jubilee Road to West Point, and along Catchick Street to Praya.

INTIMATIONS

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transmission of PUBLIC BUSINESS on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20th and 21st.

By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Secretaries,
Hongkong, February 18th, 1920. [440]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transmission of PUBLIC BUSINESS on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20th and 21st.

By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Secretaries,
Hongkong, February 18th, 1920. [441]

A. S. WATSON & COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, all departments will be CLOSED.
ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, all departments will be Open for business from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, February 18th, 1920. [443]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 27th day of FEBRUARY 1920, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, February 16th, to SATURDAY, February 20th, 1920 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, February 16th, 1920. [398]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above named Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 22nd day of FEBRUARY, 1920, to SATURDAY, the 27th day of FEBRUARY, 1920, both days inclusive.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1920.
By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents. [426]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS ARE NOTIFIED that the Dividend on accounts of the year 1919, of Sixty Cents (60 cents) per Share is now Payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, on Warrants to be obtained at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.

JOHN B. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, February 19th, 1920. [443]

NEW FRENCH LOAN 5 PER CENT.

PRICE OF ISSUE FEB. 100.

REDEEMABLE at FRS. 100. in 80 years by Half yearly drawings.

Interest payable on the 1st of May and 1st of November.

Drawings to take place on the 16th of March and the 16th of September of each year.

1st drawing on the 16th of September, 1920. 1st coupon of FRS. 2.50 to be paid on the 1st of November 1920.

Subscriptions will be received up to the 10th of March next by the

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
L. BERINDEAGUE,
Manager,
Hongkong, February 18th, 1920. [427]

NEW FRENCH LOAN 5 PER CENT.

1920.

UNDER THE GUARANTEE OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE Local Branch of the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE will receive subscriptions for the New French Loan 5 per cent. 1920, from the 19th February to the 10th of March next.

The Loan is free of income tax and redeemable in 80 years at 100 per cent. by half-yearly drawings, the interest coupons being payable on 1st May and 1st November of each year.

Fully paid subscriptions at par.

Partly paid subscriptions at 101 per cent. par.

Partly paid subscriptions at 101 per cent. par.

Fr. 25—when subscribing.
Fr. 25—on the 1st of April.
Fr. 25—on the 16th of July.
Fr. 25—on the 1st of August 1920.

M. BOUET-DE JOURNEL,
Manager,
Hongkong, February 18th, 1920. [428]

INTIMATIONS

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of WILLIAM HENDERSON late of Sourabaya, Java, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 23 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their claims against the above Estate to the 28th day of February 1920.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 18th day of February, 1920.
JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Administrators,
Princely Buildings,
Ice House Street,
Hongkong. [410]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 23rd day of FEBRUARY, 1920, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shaikwan Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Ext. of Lot.	Reg. No.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Area in Acres.	Approx. Value.	Deposit.
1.	100.	As per plan.	1.250 14	1.250	1.250	

WANTED.

A WIRELESS Operator for French s.s. "BANGKOK" bound for Europe via Calcutta.

Departure:—On or about February 21st, 1920.

For particulars apply to—
R. BODENFUSER,
Agent,
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO. [425]

WANTED.

ENGLISH NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS for Girl of 6, for Singapore.

Apply stating age and experience to—
Box 408,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [409]

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A LARGE HOUSE with plenty of ground on the Peak, upper or middle levels.

Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [418]

TO LET FURNISHED.

6 ROOMED HOUSE at Barker Road, Magazine Gap, with Large Garden and Cement Tennis Court, for 6 months from April 1st, 1920.

For particulars apply to—
Box 124,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [418]

TO LET.

A GODOWN at Yau-mat.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD. [407]

TO LET.

A OP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. [406]

FOR SALE.

MODERATE PRICE.

OWNER leaving Colony, Substantially built seven-roomed House, Peak. Large Veranda, Central Heating (Oil Fuel) making House dry and comfortable all times of the year. Lawn, Gardens, Rickshaw house (Tram 7 minutes), Bathroom, Good Basement, Cool in Summer, Warm and Sunny in Winter, Suitable for Taipan, or easily convertible into 3 houses during present shortage.

Apply—
Box 452,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, February 18th. [429]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

WISKY

maintains the same

HIGH quality TO-DAY

as BEFORE and during

the War.

Per Case including duty.

\$29.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 616

BIRTHS.

CAREY.—On January 10, at Breamore Rectory, Salisbury, wife of F. W. CAREY, Chinese Customs Service, a daughter.

HOME COOK.—On January 6th, at Bow-don, Cheshire, wife of GEORGE HOME COOK, daughter.

TURNBULL.—On January 5th, at Church Street, wife of H. W. TURNBULL, Hongkong, daughter (stillborn).

MARRIAGES.

BERRY—COURTNEY.—On January 3rd, at St. Mary's Church, Clapham-road, S.W., Lieut. BERNARD KILNER BERRY, R.N.S., to MARY FRANCES, elder daughter of Capt. MICHAEL COURTNEY, and late Mrs. Courtney, Hongkong.

LAPRAIK—NIX.—On January 7th, at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, Capt. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK, D.P.C., late Royal Air Force, eldest son of JOHN DOUGLAS LAPRAIK and WINIFRED JULIA DOMVILLE NIX, daughter of Mr. Harry W. NIX, Lindfield, Sussex.

DEATH.

GREENHILL.—At Military Hospital on February 18th, 1920, Captain Wm. GREENHILL, R.F.A., Greenhill, Home and Shanghai papers please copy. [445]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 20TH, 1920.

THE INFLUENCE OF "CHINA NEW YEAR."

WHEN China renounced the Monarchy eight years ago, the Government, in order the more effectually to mark the severance from the past, resolved to adopt the Western calendar. All official documents have been marked ever since with the Gregorian dates. But it is quite a superficial change, as we are strikingly reminded every year at the time-honoured festival of "China New Year" approaches. In the business as well as in the social life of the Chinese people the old method of reckoning continues to be religiously followed, and China New Year remains a date of the highest importance in the national life. What

To-day being the Chinese New Year holiday, the next issue of the *Hongkong Daily Press* will be on Monday.

Three cases (two deaths) of cerebro-spinal fever were reported in the Colony on Wednesday.

more striking illustration of that fact can we have than the great anxiety which the Chinese Government has been manifesting recently over the possibility that it may not be able to successfully "tide over China New Year." The festival is for the Chinese the most important "Settlement day" of the year, and a telegram we publish to-day shows the length to which the Government deems it necessary to go in order that the financial liabilities of the State may be met at this Settlement day. Owing to the delay in arranging the loan of five million pounds sterling from the Banking Consortium, the Chinese Government is obtaining an advance of five million dollars from a group of Japanese Banks! For months past we have seen the Chinese people stirred by feelings of bitter resentment towards Japan, arising out of the decision of the Paris Conference in favour of Japan's claims in regard to this territory of Kiao-chow. We have had the spectacle of a wide-spread boycott of Japanese merchandise in China for many months past, and it still continues in many parts of China apparently with undiminished force. The Government itself has been so hostile to Japan's claims that it went the length of refusing to sign the Peace Treaty of Paris. Moreover, when the Japanese Government, a few weeks ago, invited the Government of China to enter into negotiations regarding conditions for the return of the territory of Kiao-chow, the Chinese Cabinet decided that it could not so stultify itself. It would mean "loss of face." In the past week or ten days, however, the reports from Peking have indicated a certain weakening of resolution in regard to the question. Are we far wrong in assuming that there is a close connection between this growing disposition to be friendly and China's monetary necessities on the eve of the China New Year of the ancient reckoning? The Chinese Government has been tearfully appealing to the Bankers' Consortium for a small loan. Japan is a member of the Consortium, and has seemed to be even more hard-hearted than the rest. In the end all the members of the group are agreed upon making the loan and upon the conditions which stipulate for foreign supervision of the expenditure. While details are being arranged, Japan plays the part of fairy god mother to China by providing the wherewithal to appease the wrath of the goblins who threatened to destroy the Government if it failed to pay its dues before the dawn of the new year according to the old reckoning. How grateful, then, must the Chinese Government feel towards Japan for thus coming to the rescue! Moreover, in consenting to conditions for the sterling loan which provide for foreign supervision of the expenditure of the money, Japan, in common with the other Powers affiliated in the Consortium, will have a hand in supervising the disbandment of China's "surplus troops" whose maintenance is said to be chiefly responsible for China's financial embarrassment. Who, a month ago, would have thought that the Chinese Government would be prepared so soon to consent to such a stipulation? Or that so small a consideration as a loan of five million pounds sterling—with Japan in it, too—would have been a sufficient inducement? There are hundreds of financial institutions and individuals in China wealthy enough to come to the aid of the Chinese Government to this small extent. They refrain and presumably cannot be persuaded. The obvious inference is that the Chinese do not trust their own Government! It is a curious situation. Here we have the Government telling the Foreign Banks that if they do not get this small sum of five million pounds sterling to tide over the New Year, a collapse of Government in China is threatened. The wealthy Chinese are apparently indifferent, or they are supremely confident that the Foreign Powers will come to the rescue. In the circumstances they cannot complain if the foreign lenders of money insist on a supervision of expenditure which no progressive nation could regard as consistent with its national self-respect. We are led by their seeming indifference to the conclusion that they secretly welcome this measure of foreign supervision, and might even welcome an extension of it in the interests of the salvation of China.

An armed robbery is reported to have been committed in the Ping Shan district. No details are available at present.

The Emperor of Japan has conferred upon Colonel John Ward, M.P., the third Class Order of the Sacred Treasure.

The armed shallow-draught steamers *Snipe* and *Nightingale*, which have been employed for many years on the China Station for river work, are ordered to be sold.

The Naval Authorities notify for public information that a considerable quantity of Naval cordite will be burnt on Stonecutter's Island next Tuesday evening commencing at about 8 p.m.

The Treasurer of the Society of St. Vincent De Paul gratefully acknowledges receipt of \$10 from Mrs. Chan Yui Hing, through Mr. McElderry of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs.

A Chinese seaman, who was working on the *Prominent* accidentally fell into the No. 2 hold of the vessel and injured himself fatally. He expired on the way to the hospital.

Chan Pui, the Police accountant, who absconded with \$11,000, has been arrested. He was brought up before Mr. J. R. Wood, yesterday, and the case was formally remanded till Monday.

The Rev. A. J. Walker, who has been Dean of Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, for the past 15 years, is shortly leaving Shanghai. The Deanship has been offered to the Rev. O. J. F. Symons who has expressed his willingness to undertake the duties. The departure of Dean Walker is very widely regretted in Shanghai.

While a party of coolies were cleaning up a nullah on Wednesday afternoon they discovered a revolver, several rounds of ammunition, a dagger and a sword, which were all in a rusty condition. The Police, to whom the things were given, believe they were discarded by some armed robbers, when chased by the Police.

An amendment has been made in the Admiralty List of saluting stations by the deletion of the 14 ports shown under China, and the substitution of a new regulation that "foreign warships may fire salutes at any port in China where Chinese warships are able to return salutes are present. A salute to the Chinese flag is in no case returned by a shore battery."

The funeral took place with military honours at Happy Valley, last evening, of Capt. W. Greenhill, R.F.A., formerly of the Chinese Maritime Customs service. The deceased left early in the war to join the Colours and served with distinction in France, obtaining a commission. He returned to the East with a section of the Chinese Labour Corps, which was being repatriated. He died on Wednesday night after having been in hospital since January 8th. The late Capt. Greenhill was a member of the Amoy Lodge of Freemasons.

H.M. the Emperor of Japan has conferred upon Mr. J. R. Geary the Order of the Rising Sun (Fourth Class). Mr. Geary, who is the General Manager of the General Electric Company of Schenectady, New York, has resided in Japan for upwards of seventeen years. He is Vice-President of the Tokyo Electric Co., President of the Nipponophone Co., and President of the Chiksan Mining Co. During the war he was one of the leading figures in the organization and work of the American Red Cross in Japan, and has always been to the fore in all national and community movements.

Referring to the "Preliminary Report on the purchase and sale of rice by the Government of Hongkong during the year 1919," which was reproduced in our columns, the *Straits Times* says:—The fact of such a report being issued within one month of the close of the year dealt with makes us envious of those favoured colonies where the Government shows promptitude and readiness to take the public into its confidence. We have had a few public speeches and a few casual statements, but there is no report yet in which the problem faced by Malaya is dealt with fully and clearly, as the Hongkong report deals with the troubles that were met and handled there.

In regard to the resolution passed by several Boards of Guardians in favour of the establishment, in the United Kingdom and in each of the British Colonies, of a Court to consider matrimonial causes in which one of the parties is resident in another part of the Empire, it is hoped that a Bill may be proceeded with a view to carrying out the suggestion.

CABLES.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH RUITER'S AGENT.)

THE EX-KAISER.

ALLIES' STRONG REPLY TO HOLLAND.

LONDON, February 18th.

The reply of the Powers to the Note of the Netherlands Government with regard to the ex-Kaiser points out the immense sacrifices the Allies made in the general interest during the war which entitle them to ask for a re-consideration of the refusal of extradition based on weighty, but entirely personal considerations of a State which stood aloof from the war and cannot, perhaps, appreciate quite accurately all the present duties and the dangers of the present.

The Powers emphasise the very grave political effects to which the relinquishment of the claims of justice against the ex-Emperor give rise, and renew their demand. They point out that the request does not depend upon the Dutch municipal law and no question of prestige is at stake. The Powers pay as much heed to the conscientious sentiments of a State with limited interests as to the mature decision of the Great Powers, and they contemplated that the trial would prepare the way for a World Tribunal competent to examine international crimes and demonstrate the unanimity of feeling animating the conscience of all nations.

The Powers point out that Netherlands Government apparently does not consider that it shares with other civilised nations the duty of securing the punishment of crimes for which William of Hohenzollern undeniably bears a heavy responsibility. The reply dwells upon the influential and representative character of the Note demanding the surrender of the ex-Kaiser, and says: "Surely the Netherlands has not forgotten that the policy and personal action of the man required for judgment have cost the lives of approximately ten millions of men, murdered in their prime, and are responsible for the mutilation and shattered health of thrice that number, the devastation and destruction of millions of square miles of territory, in countries formerly industrious, peaceable, and happy, and for piling up war debts running into billions, of which the victims are men who defended their freedom, and incidentally Holland's.

The economic and social existence of nations has been thrown into confusion and is now jeopardised by famine and want—terrible results of the war of which William II. was the author. The Allies cannot conceal their surprise at not finding in the Dutch reply, a single word of disapproval of the crimes committed by the Emperor—crimes which outrage the most elementary sentiments of humanity and civilisation, and of which in particular so many Dutch nationals themselves have been innocent victims on the high seas."

The reply refers to the reactionary manifestations which followed Holland's refusal and the dangerous encouragement given to opponents of the just chastisement of culprits whatever their social position may be.

The Powers remind Holland that if she persists in her refusal she will assume direct responsibility for sheltering the criminal and for that propaganda so dangerous to Europe and the whole world. It is indisputable that the permanent presence of the ex-Emperor under fatal influence from the German frontier, where he continues to be the centre of active and increasing intrigue, constitutes for the Powers that made superhuman sacrifices to destroy this mortal danger, a menace they cannot be called on to accept.

The Powers declare the rights they possess in virtue of the most express principle of the law of nations which entitle them to make it their duty to take such measures as may be required for their own security. The Powers cannot conceal the painful impression made by Holland's refusal to hand over the ex-Emperor without considering the possibility of rooming Holland's scruples with effective precautionary measures either on the spot or holding the ex-Emperor at a distance from the scene of his crimes, making it impossible for him to exert his disastrous influence in Germany in future. Such a proposal would not fully have corresponded with the Powers' request, but, at least, it would have afforded proof of feelings which Holland must possess. The Powers upon Holland, in a most solemn and pressing manner, the importance attaching to a fresh consideration of their request, and emphasise how grave the situation might become if Holland were not in a position to give those assurances which the safety of Europe imperatively demands.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S BOMBHELL.

ALLIES' UNCOMPROMISING REPLY TO HIS PROTEST.

LONDON, February 18th.

The dramatic decisions of the Allied Conference in London last week sent the fate of the ex-Kaiser and the war criminals, and the future of Constantinople, followed by President Wilson's bombshell, which threatens to torpedo the proposed Jugo-Slav settlement, has stirred the world deeply.

It is regarded, in some quarters, as an indication that revisions in the Treaty of Versailles may eventually be necessary.

President Wilson's Note is described by his intimate friends in Washington as indicative of his recovery, and of the President's vigour and determination to intervene in affairs most actively.

It is understood that President Wilson's Note is a long document—eight typewritten pages—and is addressed to the British and French Governments, not to Italy. President Wilson examines the differences between the memorandum of December 8th to which he agreed, and the Paris compromise of January 25th, and declares that if the compromise be adhered to the United States might be obliged to withdraw from the Treaty of Versailles.

The nature of the reply to President Wilson's memorandum has not been disclosed, but it is known to be uncompromising, emphasising the complete agreement between Britain, France and Italy not merely on the subject of the Adriatic settlement but on all questions before the Conference.

PEACE SETTLEMENT.

DANGER OF PREMATURE DISCUSSION.

LONDON, February 18th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Bonar Law deprecated the premature publication or discussion of any part of the peace settlement which may make the work of the Peace Conference much more difficult. He declared that the reports that the Allies had abandoned the demand for the surrender of Germany was criminal, that the United States dissented to the proposals of the Allies' Adriatic settlement and that the Allies had decided to leave the Turks in possession of Constantinople were absolutely unauthorised. He announced that the new Allies' note with regard to war criminals sent to Germany would be published as soon as it had been received by Germany.

TURKISH QUESTION UNDER DISCUSSION.

LONDON, February 18th.

The Supreme Council at its meeting at Downing Street to-day discussed the Turkish question in connection with which M. Venizelos attended and stated Greece's case. The draft of the reply to President Wilson's Note with reference to the Adriatic settlement was also discussed. The draft has not been completed. The forecasts of it which have been published will probably be found to be inaccurate. It is understood that President Wilson's letter was not a gratuitous intervention but was in the nature of a reply to a Note from the Conference outlining the provisional decisions and the reasons for them.

DRAFTING TURKISH TREATY.

The Supreme Council having fully discussed the Turkish question, the drafting of the treaty is now proceeding. The reply to President Wilson will be handed to be American Ambassador to-night.

LORD CURZON'S STIRRING MESSAGE.

ON BEHALF OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO AMERICA.

LONDON, February 17th.

Speaking at the Imperial Chapter and the Ladies Grand Council of the Primrose League, Lord Curzon, referring to the League of Nations, said that in the constitution of the League they had set up machinery which could revise in one generation the mistakes of the statement of the previous one. There was something in the new diplomacy not found in the old in place of the balance of power. They had the rights of communities recognised in place of competition in armaments. They were endeavouring to establish reconciliation of interests in place of the ambitions of rulers.

Lord Curzon proceeded: "We have set up the aspirations of the peoples in place of secret treaties. Diplomacy will be more and more open."

Referring to the American situation, Lord Curzon continued: "It is not our business to interfere in America's domestic difficulties, but America had her difficulties as a member of the great fraternity of nations. Let us not say one word to aggravate them. Nothing will be more deplorable than that at the present moment America should withdraw her influence from the Concert of Nations. We wanted from America that detachment of public opinion, that stimulus of fresh ideas and that inspiration of high ideals which she had been able to communicate to this Continent."

He hoped that we might still continue to receive inspiration from those ideas, and that nothing would happen to prevent America from joining with us in the overwhelming task of reconstructing the peace and stability of the world.

CAPITAL LEVY SUGGESTION.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S OPPOSITION.

LONDON, February 17th.

In the House of Commons, Sir Donald Maclean moved an amendment to extend the scope of the Government's enquiry into the practicability of a tax on the war-time increases in wealth to the practicability of a capital levy for reducing the National Debt.

Mr. Chamberlain thought that the idea of a capital levy would prove a severe blow at the employment of capital for the expansion of industry and at the encouragement of saving. He thought that the signs of the times were reassuring. Trade was good, and exports were reviving. The heavy fall in the American exchange was a great bounty to the export trade in diverting orders which otherwise would never have reached us. Full advantage should be taken of this by extending the means of production. Further, he most strongly deprecated rash experiments as against safe methods of financial recuperation.

Sir Donald Maclean's amendment was rejected, and the Government motion was adopted.

TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS.

TRIAL BY GERMAN COURTS ACCEPTED, WITH RESERVATIONS.

LONDON, February 18th.

The Supreme Council has issued a reply to the German Note of January 25th, which set out the grave political and economic consequences likely to arise from the surrender of war criminals.

The Powers record Germany's declaration of her inability to carry out the Peace Treaty in regard to surrender, and, accordingly, they reserve the power to employ the rights which the Treaty accords to them.

The Allies' note the German offer immediately to open penal proceedings before the Supreme Court at Leipzig against all whose extradition has been notified, also the undertaking that the Court will be under the most complete guarantee and unaffected by other German judgments or Court practice.

The Supreme Council points out that the offer accords with the expressly mentioned provision of Article 228 of the treaty. The Allies, therefore, accept the offer, but reserve the right to decide by the results whether Germany acts in good faith, and associates herself in punishing the crimes committed. The Allies, however, intend to appoint a Mixed Inter-Allied Commission to collect evidence in support of the charges, against the accused, and the Powers reserve the right to decide whether Germany's proposed procedure would not result in the escape of the accused from just punishment, in which case they will exercise their full rights by submitting the case to their own Tribunals.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

JAPAN ADVANCES MONEY TO CHINA.

PEKING, February 18th.

The Japanese Government is reported to have authorised a loan of five million dollars by the Yokohama Specie Bank and associated banks to the Chinese Government to tide over China's New Year, pending the completion of the Consortium Loan.

China has accepted the Consortium terms, providing for supervision. The Bankers, however, have yet to arrange minor details.

D'ANNUNZIO IN DOUBT.

It was reported from Buccari on December 10th, that Signor D'Annunzio was on board the steamer *Pannonia* in Fiume harbor, while he went after deliberating whether to return to Italy, where he anticipated that a hostile reception awaited him, or to land again at Fiume, or proceed to Zara, where the enthusiasm of his partisans appeared to be still undamped. In that town December 17th was convulsively celebrated by his supporters as completing the first month of "annexation." Admiral Millo himself made a fiery speech in which he declared that he and his friends were ready to die in defence of Italian Dalmatia. Meanwhile two Jugo-Slav notables at Zara, who, by the way, have experienced imprisonment at the hands of both of the Austrians and the Italians, M.M. Machiedo and Demitza, have received an invitation from Signor Bisolati to go to Rome to discuss an amicable settlement of the Dalmatian question. As the necessary passports were enclosed with the invitation it is to be inferred that Signor Bisolati's overtures were made with the consent of the Italian Government. M.M. Machiedo and Demitza have referred the matter to the Belgrade Government, since they cannot accept the invitation without its permission.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, February 17th.

FUNERAL OF FENG KUO-CHANG.
The funeral of Feng Kuo-chang, ex-President of China, took place on Monday. It was most impressive. Naturally, it was not on so grand a scale as distinguished the obsequies of the late President Shih-kai, but nevertheless it was characterised by a dignified, monumental and pomp of circumstances worthy of the high office held by the deceased. The route from Wang Fu Ching Da Chieh to the Chienmen Station was guarded by police and military, and no fewer than twenty-one pavilions were erected for the occasion on the several thoroughfares traversed, four being in Wang Fu Ching Da Chieh itself. The funeral procession started about eleven o'clock. Generalissimo and military, with arms reversed and accompanied by bands, headed the procession. Then came the usual paraphernalia, gorgeous red umbrellas, floral lions, paper figures of attendants, etc. A huge floral tower was a feature of the procession. Owing to the high wind it could not be carried upright and had to be borne horizontally. A large framed photograph of the late President preceded the floral tower, carried by 48 bearers, after which came the relatives of the deceased and other mourners, while his famous black charger, a beautiful animal, was led by retainers. Artificial wheat was carried by numerous assistants. On reaching the station the coffin was placed on the train and conveyed to Hsienanfu, his native place, not far from Tientsin.

THE STUDENT MOVEMENT.

While the students cannot escape criticism for certain of their acts, credit must be given to them for a patriotism which may be felt, but is not expressed by the mass of the people, who prefer to remain inarticulate. By the opposition which they directed against Tsao Ju-lin last May they were able to drive this official, hated Minister of Communications, from office, and by their action they roused the nation to a white heat of indignation over the *frazzles* at Poochow. Nor must it be forgotten that they have been the backbone of the telling boycott of Japanese goods in protest against the Shanghai award of the Peace Conference. It is all very well to talk of boys interfering in politics instead of attending to their studies, but as the present generation seems to take little part in the nation's affairs, it is not to be blamed if the coming generation, manifest a lively interest in what to-day has a bearing on the future in which they must live. In some respects their conduct might be better guided, but their earnest patriotism must be commended. The demonstration which they organised in Peking last Saturday was on the whole impressive. It was designed to stiffen the Government in demanding reparation for the outrages committed at Poochow and in declining to open negotiations with Japan concerning the restoration of Kiaochow. No objection could be raised to that, but when a few of them, either with or without provocation, attacked a Japanese doctor in his motor car they prejudiced the cause which they had at heart, and gave the Japanese an excuse for bringing pressure to bear upon the Chinese Government to suppress the activities of the students responsible for such awkward consequences to Japanese trade. Nor was their demonstration on Wednesday outside Chienmen free from criticism. By interfering with the traffic they made it necessary for the authorities to intervene. Soldiers were brought from Nanyuan. Those with others corralled the students in front of the Tien-an-men, where they were detained for a time, being liberated only after forty admitted responsibility for the attack upon the car of a General who was passing through, which was of course another indiscretion. Next day the authorities had the thoroughfares heavily guarded, since when there has been no more lecturing parties on the streets and no further attempts to hold a demonstration. How long this peaceful state of affairs will continue is very problematical. Undoubtedly the students will not be content to remain silent, but it is probable that their further action will be after they have had interviews with the authorities and ascertained the extent of their privileges in respect of demonstrating. At the moment of writing, the forty students are still in custody, and their detention involves the Government in further trouble, as their colleagues will not rest satisfied until they have been liberated.

THE NEW YEAR LOIL.

Notwithstanding the excitement caused by the students, and certain apprehension regarding the opening of negotiations with Japan, the question of the moment is whether the Consortium will come forward with an advance sufficient to enable the Chinese Government to meet its obligations by the China New Year Festival assistance. Will have to be obtained from Tokyo. Needless to say, Tokyo is not at all loth to extend a hand with money in it at this time, knowing full that the Chinese Government is not in a position to decline the terms under which the advance is made. Indeed, it has been freely hinted that the Consortium delay was due to the Japanese disagreeing to the Consortium conditions in regard to the opportunity might be given for an independent Japanese loan as indicated. Yesterday it was learned, however, that the Four Associated Legations had sent a note to the Wai-chiao-pa indicating that their respective Governments were willing to advance five million dollars before the New Year on certain specified conditions. To-day I hear that the Chinese Government has accepted these conditions, and the several bankers concerned are advising their head offices accordingly.

THE BRITISH MINISTERS.

One of the most interesting banquets to which the retiring British Ministers have been entertained was that given last night by the International Anti-Opium Association, presided over by Bishop Norris. Undoubtedly the speech of the evening was that delivered by Admiral Tsai Ting-tan in which he described the good deeds of Sir John the man and the outstanding acts of His Excellency the British Minister. His picture of Britannia and Cathay was admirably drawn. It was the picture which Sir John had drawn upon the diplomatic waves. His Excellency spoke very feelingly and assured the members that he would continue to support the cause which they had at heart.

SIDE LIGHTS ON JAPAN'S SHIPPING POLICY.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

An interesting sidelight was thrown on the shipping policy of Japan in the course of interpellations and answers in the House of Representatives, recently, says the *Japan Advertiser*, the questions involved referring to the treatment of seamen; the recent arrangement for the establishment of a ship classification society affiliated with the British Corporation, of Glasgow, and with similar institutions in America and Italy, the War-time Shipping Control Act, and the subsidisation of shipping services, with special reference to the proposed new service between Java and Bangkok. The interpellators were Mr. Kizo Hashimoto, one of the largest "funanarikin" which the war has produced in Japan, and Mr. Shozo Masaki, formerly a member of the management of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The interpellations and answers follow:

Mr. Hashimoto: "Any men of any nationality can be employed as ordinary seamen on board Japanese ships, but in the case of officers, only Japanese are recognized by the Department of Communications, which is a great inconvenience. For instance, when a steamer on an ocean voyage is delayed owing to a longer time being needed than is scheduled in loading and unloading at ports of call, the crew sometimes demand an extra allowance of 500 or even 500 per cent, and threaten to leave the ship. What does the Government intend to do to alleviate the shortage of seamen and prevent various evils resulting from it?"

HAVE ESTABLISHED SCHOOLS.

Minister of Communications: "We have under consideration a plan to allay the shortage of seamen. As to the scarcity of officers, the Kawasaki Dock-yard has already established a training institute, and another is going to be established in Tokyo. In the future all such institutions will pass under the control of the Department of Education, but the Department of Communications will co-operate with that Department and spare no efforts to ameliorate the shipping situation."

Mr. Hashimoto: "It has been arranged that the Marine Society shall act as a ship classification and registration organization under arrangements, with the British Corporation, and this decision has been approved by the Department of Communications. The controlling influence in the Marine Society is in the hands of Mr. Arichi, Mr. Sakurai and other former officers of the Japanese navy. The basis of the society is not very strong, and as a matter of fact, such steamers as the *Umezuwa Maru* and the *Sakura Maru* built by that society have proved failures. In spite of this record, can the Department of Communications trust the society?"

MARINE SOCIETY PUBLIC UTILITY BODY.

Director of Mercantile Marine Bureau: "The Marine Society is a public utility body with Dr. Terano as Chairman, and the Department of Communications sometimes lends some of its best shipping experts. We are convinced that we can repose sufficient confidence in the society."

Mr. Hashimoto: "Of late it has become very difficult for Japanese ocean going ships to bunker at foreign ports, and this is a serious blow to Japan's shipping interests. The trouble is the scarcity of coal. What would the authorities say to making an arrangement under which merchantmen might be allowed to use the coal for warships which are not prevented from coaling at foreign ports?"

The House then went into a secret session which lasted ten minutes. The open session being resumed, Mr. Hashimoto continued his interpellation.

Mr. Hashimoto: "The laws which were promulgated during the war to control shipping have already been repealed in all foreign countries. How is it that in Japan a similar law is still being enforced?"

Minister of Communications: "The War-time Shipping Control Act will become null and void next June."

Mr. Hashimoto: "What progress has been made by the arrangements for the obtaining of compensation for the ships sunk by German submarines during the war?"

Minister of Communications: "We think the greater portion of our claims will be met."

Mr. Masaki: "The shipping service to India was at first subsidized by the Government, but subsequently it became independent. In my opinion the subsidized services to Europe and North America can now be made independent with advantage. Yet the Government poses to continue the subsidy and the restrictions on freight rates. Will this not interfere with the development of the country's foreign trade? Another important thing is the proposal of the Government to subsidize a new shipping service between Java and Bangkok. The trade between these two points has no direct relation with Japan, and moreover, foreign ships are actively engaged on this line. Is not the proposed action of the Government inadvisable from the diplomatic point of view?"

PROMOTE OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.

Minister of Communications: "Even if the North American and European lines can do without a Government subsidy, it is necessary to protect the Japanese shipping interests from foreign competition, and consideration should also be given to the requirements of the mail service. Again, the shipping subsidy is necessary from the viewpoint of regulating prices of commodities in this country. At present we have 2,900,000 tons of ships of over 1,000 tons each. Of these, only 500,000 tons are needed for the coasting trade, and the remaining 2,400,000 tons must be used in the ocean trade. It is clear that we should make special efforts to promote our overseas shipping operations."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

IS HE DE ROUGE-MONT?

MYSTERY PATIENT IN A LONDON HOSPITAL.

A mystery man, claiming to be Louis de Rougemont, the famous adventurer who deceived the English public and the members of the Royal Geographical Society with the stories of his amazing adventures in the interior of Australia, is lying seriously ill in the London Homeopathic Hospital, Great Ormond-street.

This is the hospital story of the mystery. A patient, with an address in Queen's-gate-gardens, Kensington, was sent to the hospital on December 19th by a well-known London doctor. The name of the man was given as Louis Redmond, and he was admitted to a bed in a second floor ward. He was extremely ill, and an operation had to be performed.

Some days later a letter came to the hospital addressed to "Louis de Rougemont." There was no such name on the register of in-patients. The similarity between "Rougemont" and "Redmond" eventually occurred to one of the hospital officials, and the letter was taken to Louis Redmond. He then admitted that he was the de Rougemont, the man whose story had made the world wonder.

De Rougemont (or Redmond), the mystery man, is better now. He lies in a ward with fifteen other patients, but does not talk to any of them. He has, however, told the sisters and nurses that he is the real and famous de Rougemont. He is a gaunt, white wrinkled old man, with a full white beard, who gives his age as eighty-five. He stated that most of his money was lost during the war in German banks. He has received a visit from an Army officer and a Mrs. Margaret Spencer, who lives at Beckenham, Kent.

The staff of the hospital are convinced that their institution holds a "celebrity." Friends of the patient also say that he is Louis de Rougemont, and that he used the name Redmond to save himself from annoyance.

It was in 1898 that Louis de Rougemont first burst on the world with his narrative of thirty years alone among the aborigines of Australia and astonishing adventures in the South Seas. He was hailed as the modern Robinson Crusoe, a man whose real life was more romantic than the fiction of Dece. Members of the Royal Geographical Society went to hear him lecture. He even read a paper before the British Association on the anthropology of the Australian aborigines.

Nobody doubted him until he made one important slip. He wrote in his history about flocks of flying wombats. As the wombat keeps to the earth, and does not venture into the air, questions began to be asked, and finally de Rougemont was bowled out as the greatest "spoof merchant" since Baron Munchausen. "Truth is stranger than fiction, but de Rougemont is stranger than both," was an epigram often quoted then.

Since those times de Rougemont has blossomed into prominence on several occasions. He gave a display of turtle-riding at the London Hippodrome and elsewhere, but this was not taken seriously. He was back in London at the beginning of 1914, trying to organise a South Polar expedition. In 1915 he was married to a Miss Thirza Cooper. After that he disappeared.

Now it seems that he has come back as a mystery patient in a London hospital.

tions. The object in proposing to subsidize a service between Java and Bangkok is, of course, to help Japan's shipping to overcome foreign competition and thus to open a new field for Japanese activities."

Mr. Masaki: "On the North American run are mails being carried by ships other than the subsidized steamer? If the carrying of mails is confined to the subsidized ships, a great delay in it is inevitable. I think the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is carrying mails by free boats as well as subsidized vessels."

Director of Post: "The carrying of mails is confined to subsidized ships."

Mr. Masaki: "It is true that the Government is going to give the proposed subsidy for a service to the east coast of South America to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the subsidy for the North American service being given to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. If so, is this arrangement fair to the two companies?"

Minister of Communications: "A subsidy for one particular line should not necessarily be evenly divided between the two companies. What we must do is to preserve impartiality on the whole—in regard to all the subsidized lines taken as a whole."

Mr. Masaki: "In subsidizing the service to the east coast of South America, which does the Government think the more important, the carrying of emigrants or the promotion of trade?"

Director of Mercantile Marine Bureau: "Both are considered important."

Mr. Masaki: "What is the principal reason for which the Government proposes to subsidize the new service between Java and Bangkok?"

Director of Mercantile Marine Bureau: "The waters east of the Straits Settlements belong to Japan's sphere of marine activity. It would be better if the proposed service could be directly linked with Japan, but the present arrangement is not particularly inconvenient, as the line can connect with other Japanese lines, so we propose to subsidize it."

Mr. Masaki: "In the budget a subsidy is provided for a new service along the coast of North and South China. Which company is to receive the subsidy?"

Director of Mercantile Marine Bureau: "We are not yet in a position to make a definite statement on this point, but the Nishin Kisen Kaisha is considered to be suited to open a subsidized line."

In answer to another question relating to the proposed opening of a subsidized express service between Japan and Shanghai by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Mr. Wakamiya, Director of Mercantile Marine Bureau, stated that the service would be started from the fiscal year 1920-1921 with superior ships of 5,000 tons each with a speed of 18 knots, and that the starting point in Japan will be Nagasaki.

Make YOUR HAIR beautiful

Nature intended your hair to be beautiful. When the natural oil which protects and beautifies the hair is deficient, it must be supplemented. Otherwise the hair will become dry, brittle, and fall out. If you wish it to be beautiful, you must rub into the scalp the natural oil which protects and beautifies the hair.

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which flows quickly to the roots and affords the constant renewal to the growth of beautiful hair. Prepared in a golden tin for hair oil. Sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers, or Rowland's, 67, Market Street, London. Great care must be taken to ask for Rowland's Macassar Oil, and avoid cheap, spurious imitations.

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Each tiny Morrhual capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.
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EVERY girl of Nature is perfect, and of all the beauties of the world, the hair is the most highly prized. Yet, strange to say, it is so often neglected. Nature extracts a penalty for every neglect and human failing, and women have to pay the penalty for neglect of the hair in the form of a dull, lifeless, unhealthy condition of what should be the "crowning glory of the woman beautiful"—the hair.

THE "HARLENE" WAY.

First of all, wash the hair and scalp with a delightful "Harlene" Shampoo. Then apply the "Harlene" Hair-Drill. This is a new and revolutionary method of giving the hair a final touch of brilliance.

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There is no economy in undervalued hair. For while Nature has provided the perfect hair, which is the crown of woman, she has also provided the perfect method of cultivating it. "Harlene" is the answer to all hair ailments, and the answer to all hair problems. It is the answer to all hair problems, and the answer to all hair problems. It is the answer to all hair problems, and the answer to all hair problems.

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2. A packet of the marvelous hair and scalp cleansing "Harlene" Shampoo which prepares the hair for "Hair-Drill."

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4. A copy of the new edition of the "Hair-Drill," showing complete instructions for this two-minute-a-day hair-growing exercise.

Commence at once to help your hair to health and beauty. Young women can maintain their hair in abundant beauty, and women of more mature years can regain all the lost lustre and health, whether it be "Harlene" or "Harlene."

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WHO KNOWS?

MODEST MONARCHY OF THE WISE.

To the human race thinking is painful, and indolence pleasant, said Mr. H. A. L. Fisher in his inaugural address at the eighth annual conference of Educational Associations. The conference was held at University College, Gower Street, and Mr. Fisher chose "Our Ignorance" as the subject of his address.

In general, he said, man was not by nature highly equipped for the campaign against ignorance. The number of intellectual families in the world was on the estimate of biometricists comparatively small and the proportion of men highly distinguished in intellectual attainments extremely modest.

VIRTUE OF REASONINGS.

Whatever might be said against examinations they had at least the virtue of supplying a corrective to excessive dispersion in youth. The knowledge acquired and exhibited in these tests was of little value in itself. Much of it was quickly and happily forgotten; but the discipline was fortifying to the average mind and supplied it with useful tactical methods towards the conquest of intelligent habits of work.

To read a book as a book should be read was the true test of literary taste. Some books lived to be skimmed; others claimed to be studied minutely in whole or in part. The true reader discerned his proper food by intuition.

Mr. Fisher said he considered it a proper mark of the great fraternity of true readers to be content with nothing short of the works of a favourite author, read once at least in chronological order. To read in an aeroplane—the most uncomfortable of all methods of progression yet devised by the malignant ingenuity of man—was a counsel of perfection, but the tortures of the tube and the omnibus might be allayed by such brief spasms of good literature as he could find. To ride on horseback was one of the rarer accomplishments of man, but he had known a walk-thumbed copy of the Divina Commedia as the covert side and commit some lines to memory when the hounds checked.

TASK OF THE UNIVERSITIES.

"The Universities," he continued, "must be content with nothing short of the widest range of the deepest learning. If original work is not pressed forward here it will have little chance of flourishing elsewhere, and the whole intellectual standard of the nation will be lowered in consequence."

Addressing specially the teachers, Mr. Fisher's final words of advice were: "Do not think about salaries, or, if you do, think about them in the light of the fact that the child of the poor, if he is to be educated, must be educated by the state. The state must be able to pay the salaries of the teachers, and the state must be able to pay the salaries of the teachers."

NEW TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

First of the new fast passenger and freight vessels for the trans-Pacific trade out of Puget Sound, says a Seattle dispatch, will be the steamships *Wenatchee*, *Sea Girt* and *American Legion* all of which have been launched on the Atlantic and will be brought to Seattle as soon as completed. These vessels will have a speed of 18 knots and are 325 feet in length. They are owned by the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The Government has contracted for six of these vessels, nine of which will be of the 535-foot type and seven of the 503-foot class. Keels have been laid and actual construction started on all except two, and work on these will be started soon.

The *Wenatchee*, *Sea Girt* and *American Legion*, it is expected, will operate between Puget Sound and the Orient. Work has been temporarily suspended for a short time because naval architects of the Emergency Fleet Corporation advised the builders that some additional changes in cabin arrangements would be required. These vessels were planned originally as transport ships, but it was decided they would be converted into passenger carriers for commercial services. They will carry 249 first-class and 300 third-class passengers.

The Emergency Fleet Corporation plans to place twelve of the sixteen steel passenger vessels on Pacific routes.

The 503-foot ships are to be slower than the other type, which are 535 feet long. The smaller vessels will make about 14 knots and have passenger accommodation for only 80 persons. It is planned to place these on routes that offer only a small number of passengers, but a substantial demand for tonnage.

Inasmuch as the architects have not finished their plans for alterations on the larger vessels, it is not known how much time will elapse before these craft are placed in commission, but it is expected they will be operating to the Orient by August, 1920.

WINDFALL FOR BRITISH Y.M.C.A.

The munificent gift of 600,000 dollars with a further 800,000 dollars to follow, has been promised the British Y.M.C.A. by the War-Work Council of the American Y.M.C.A., who have intimated their intention of standing by the English National Council in the crisis through which it is passing.

Sir Arthur Yapp told a *Daily Chronicle* representative recently that part of the gift will be conditional on the whole indebtedness which has accumulated since the armistice—amounting to £750,000—being cleared off. "The sum of 600,000 dollars will be contributed immediately," he said, "and will be allocated mainly to the redemption of certain properties that have had to be mortgaged by the Association to raise money to pay certain liabilities on the war funds."

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STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED UP OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TITAROEM	JAVA	30th Feb.	3rd Mar.	SHANGHAI
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HOTEL MANSIONS**FAR EASTERN NEWS**

(ASIATIC NEWS AGENCY)

**KOREAN INDEPENDENCE
MOVEMENT.**

SHANGHAI, February 28th.

Dr. Lu, an American-educated Korean gentleman who is an important member of the Provincial Government of the Korean Republic in this port, has returned from Tokyo. According to an interview granted by him to a local reporter, Dr. Lu was invited by the Japanese Government to visit Tokyo for the purpose of learning the views and opinions of young Koreans with reference to the introduction of reforms into the administration of Korea to meet the wishes of the Korean people, but he said that he signed no agreement with the Japanese officials, nor did he come to any concrete arrangement with them because the views and opinions of the Koreans are still wide apart from those of the Japanese authorities. The Koreans want nothing less than complete autonomy in their Fatherland. The Koreans in Shanghai are greatly elated on the ground that the mere invitation of their leader, Dr. Lu, to Tokyo by the Japanese Government shows that the independence movement in Korea compels attention on the part of the Japanese rulers.

JAPAN'S NEW POLICY.

PEKING, February 28th.

According to Chinese reports, the Central Government has decided to accept the suggestion of Japan to open direct negotiations for the "return of Kiaochow," but as the Foreign Minister, Mr. Lu, has been indisposed since his return from Europe, Mr. Chen Lu will be appointed Special Chinese Commissioner to negotiate with Mr. Ohta, so as to bring the Shantung issue to an early settlement between the two countries. Further, it is reported that the suggestion of Baron Okura and other commercial magnates about the "unconditional" restoration of Kiaochow to China in order that China may open it to international commerce and residence is gaining in influence day by day so that everything will be informally and unofficially arranged previous to the opening of the direct negotiations. The Japanese say that this important decision has been arrived at to show Japan's sincerity in offering to assist her nearest neighbour in increasing her prosperity. When the right time comes Japan will relinquish her concessions in the various Treaty ports of China together with Consular jurisdiction provided that China throws open the whole country to foreign residence and commerce. This is reported to be the new China policy of the Hara Cabinet which will be put before the members of the Diplomatic Council for approval simultaneously with Japan's new Russian policy. Chinese official reports from Japan about Sino-Japanese relations are certainly optimistic, because it is said that the first democratic government of Japan is going to do something in both China and Russia to show to the world that Japan harbours no ulterior designs or aggressive ideas against her neighbours in their struggles for reconstruction.

**JAPANESE COUPS IN
MANCHURIA.**

HARBIN, February 28th.

During the last two years, the Japanese banks in Harbin have been doing excellent business by granting loans to the natives on the security of their lands and other real estates. It is estimated by experts that at the present rate of mortgaging, Japanese moneylenders will become owners of lands, buildings and farms not only in this city but along the whole zone of the Chinese Eastern Railway and other cities in central and northern Manchuria. This is certainly a very serious question for China to solve in the future, because not only the poor natives are deprived of their real estates through the effects of loans at high rates of interest, but it affects the sovereign right of the Chinese Republic. It appears that the branch offices of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications in Harbin are partially responsible for the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs because under the pretext of financial stringency, they put restrictions on the raising of loans by the Chinese shopkeepers and others who cannot find substantial guarantees and in many cases, the two Chinese banks refuse to accept documents of lands or buildings as securities. Owing to the present chaotic situation in Russia, the best arable lands in south, central and north Manchuria, that is to say, throughout the provinces of Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang, through the medium of small and short-term loans generally granted to the natives at prohibitive rates of interest, are in the hands of the Japanese. On account of the Sino-Japanese treaties of 1915 granting mixed residence to Japanese subjects in Manchuria, the Chinese authorities are helpless. In nearly every Sino-Japanese dispute over farming or building land, the appeals of the Japanese are upheld by Japanese Consuls.

ANFU CLUB'S MOVE.

SHANGHAI, February 28th.

To the immense surprise of the Southerners, especially those who know the inside working of the Anfu Club in Peking politics, Mr. Wong Yi-tang, chief Northern delegate, this morning dispatched a second telegram to both President Hsu and Premier Chin protesting against the proposed direct negotiations between Japan and China about the "return of Kiaochow." Mr. Wong urges that the question be placed before the League of Nations for adjustment. As it has been an open secret that the faction of Premier Chin is at loggerheads with the leaders of the Anfu party chiefly over the control of the Ministry of Finance, it is alleged that the motive of Mr. Wong is to discredit the Prime Minister.

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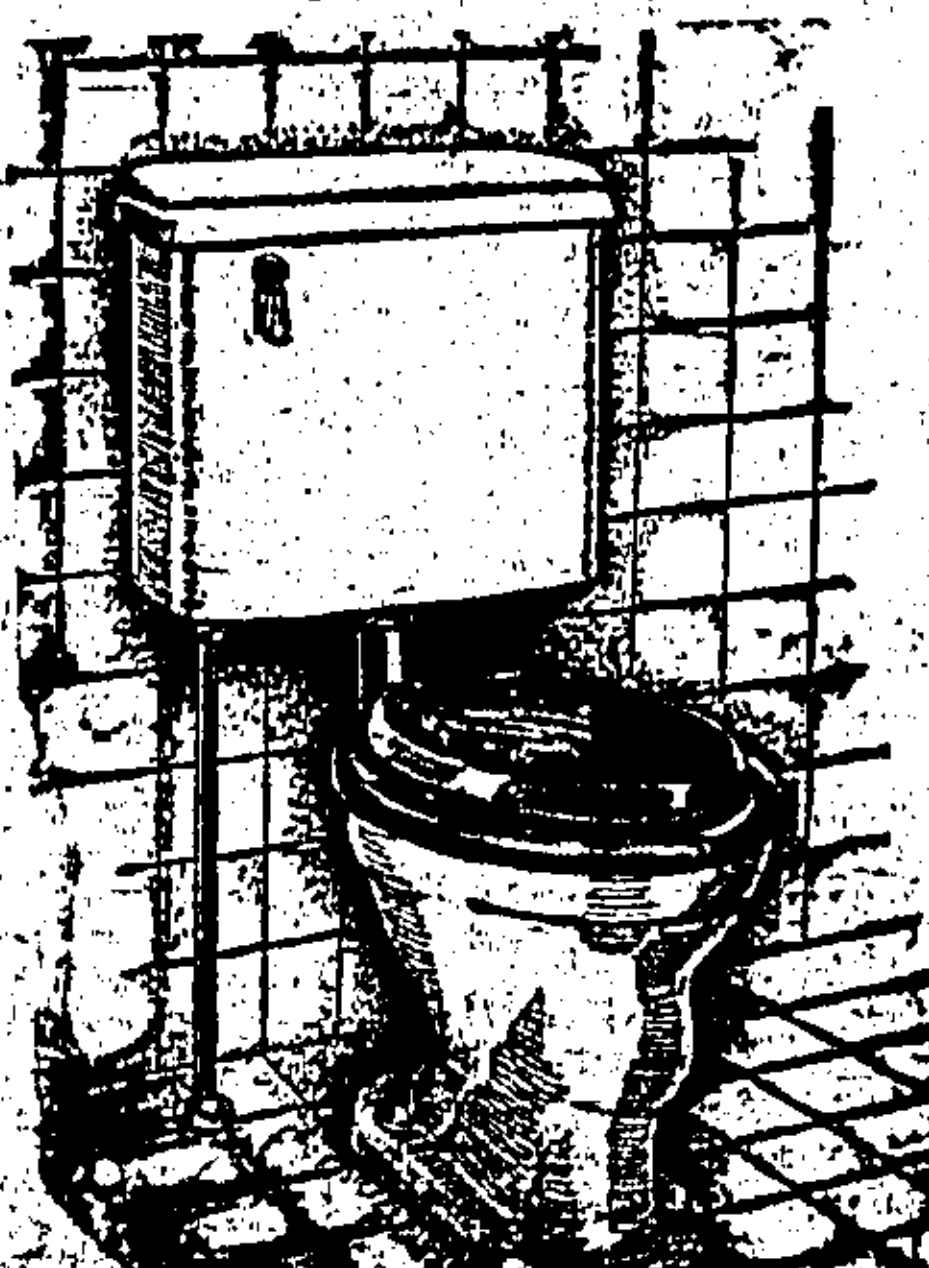
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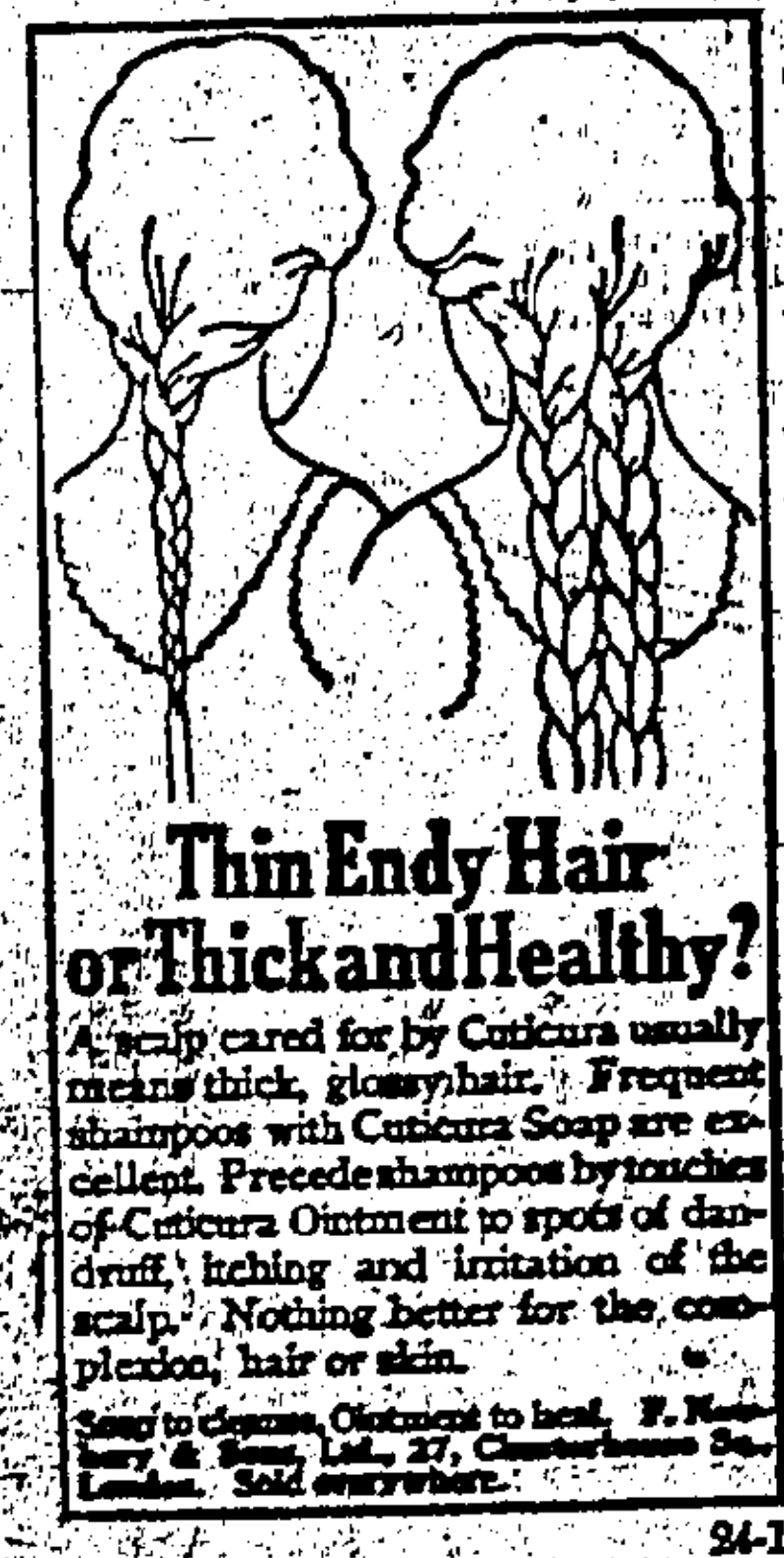
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INDO-CHINA**STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.****SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION**

SHANGHAI ... "HANGSANG" ... Tues. 24th Feb. D'light
TRIESTE, via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO ... "CHONGSHING" ... Tues. 24th Feb. D'light
Kobe ... "HUMSANG" ... Tues. 24th Feb. 8 p.m.
SANDAKAN ... "HINSANG" ... Fri. 27th Feb. Noon
MANILA ... "YUENSANG" Thurs. 27th Feb. 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "CHAKSANG" ... Fri. 27th Feb. 3 p.m.
Kobe ... "LAISANG" ... Tues. 2nd Mar. 8 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, leaving and

Singapore; returning from Calcutta the steamer proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan; occasionally calling at Shanghai.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze River ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.
Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hongkong when convenient.

JOHORE LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datta.

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"GLENSTRAE" ... About 19th February ... LONDON		
"GLENNAVY" ... 23rd February ... GENOA		
"GLENARIFFE" ... Beginning of March ... GENOA, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM		
"PEMBROKESHIRE" ... Middle of March ... GENOA, MARSEILLES & LONDON		

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"PEMBROKESHIRE" ... Middle of March ... GENOA, MARSEILLES & LONDON		

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENSTRAE" ... About 19th February ... LONDON		
"GLENNAVY" ... 23rd February ... GENOA		
"GLENARIFFE" ... Beginning of March ... GENOA, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM		
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Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENSTRAE" ... About 19th February ... LONDON		
"GLENNAVY" ... 23rd February ... GENOA		
"G		

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

For BOSTON & NEW YORK.

S.S. "LUCERIO" via Suez March 25th.

Subject to change without notice.

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE**

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents.**"ELIEMAN" LINE.**

(RUEFFMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & ROTTERDAM "SWAZI" ... 15th March.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.**C. N. C.****CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 24th Feb. 9 A.M.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"IOHANG"	On 24th Feb. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 28th Feb. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow. For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

HAIHONG	Capt. W. C. Peasmore	TUESDAY, 24th Feb. at 1 P.M.
HAIHING	Capt. A. E. Stewart	FRIDAY, 27th Feb. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.**NEW YORK DIRECT.**

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA-MUTUAL S.N. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"ARIOSTO"	via Suez	19th Feb.
"ANTIOCHUS"	via Suez	1st Mar.
"CHARLTON HALL"	via Panama	20th Mar.
"JASON"	via Suez	10th April

+ calls Cuba. Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or **THE BANK LINE, LTD.** HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON **REISS & CO.** CANTON.**P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA,
APCAR AND EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN LINES**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORISSA, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,

AUSTRALIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND.

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TIOLO"	5,500	1st Mar.	Colombo and Bombay.
"KASHMIR"	5,000	8th Mar.	Marseilles & London via C'bo.
"DUNERA"	5,400	14th Mar.	S'pore, Colombo, Bombay.
"BANCA"	5,000	24th Mar.	Marseilles & London direct.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MUTTRA"	4,800	28th Feb.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,000	28th Feb.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Queensland, Port and Sydney, Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"BANCA"	5,400	13rd Feb.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"DUNERA"	5,400	2nd Mar.	Shanghai.

* Cargo only.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2ft. x 2ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

* Passengers tranship at Colombo to "Mantua."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Package Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

**TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.**

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"CROSSKEYS"		About Feb. 27th.
"WHEATLAND"		About Feb. 28th.
"ELKTON"		About Mar. 18th.
"ENDICOTT"		About Mar. 28rd.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"MONTAGUE"		About Feb. 25th.
"ABERCON"		About Mar. 10th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overseas & Common points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2177 & 2473. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

15,000 tons, 10,800 tons, 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

Mar. 23rd. Mar. 2nd.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Princes Buildings. O. H. BUTTER, Freight and Passenger Agent
100 House Street. Tel. 1843**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.****SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	Feb. 23rd
TENYO MARU	20,000	Mar. 11th
SHINYO MARU	24,000	Apr. 1st
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Apr. 1st (from Yokohama)
PERSIA MARU	20,000	Apr. 1st

* Omika Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, ALBAZ, ARICA.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Mar. 13th
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 11th
KIYO MARU	17,900	July 18th

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

Direct Freight Service to CUBA and NEW ORLEANS, via San Francisco, Balboa and The Panama Canal.

Steamer

Steamer	Leave Hongkong
KOYO MARU	Last half of February
CHOYO MARU	April or May

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, Manager
King's Building.
Telephone 2374 and 2375.**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.****FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE	"PAUL LECAT" 20,000	On or about 24th Feb.
YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000	On or about 18th Mar.
	"ARMAND BEHIO" 10,000	On or about 8th Apr.
	"CORDILLERE" 10,000	On or about 25th Apr.

SHANGHAI (Only) ...

MARSEILLES (via) ...

SAIGON, SINGAPORE ...

FORE COLOMBO ...

DIBOUT, SUZUKI ...

PORT SAID ...

CARGO BOAT FOR EUROPE ...

call at MARSEILLES, and if sufficient inducement offers ...

GENOA, HAVRE, DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM

"COMMANDANT MAGES" On or about 23th Feb.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Monday, 23rd February.

"ANDES MARU" ... Middle of March.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading, shipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"CANADA MARU" ... Wednesday, 2nd March.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Middle of April.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KOKUKU MARU" ... Friday, 5th March.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Sunday, 7th March.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service

"SHISEN MARU" ... Thursday, 4th March.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MADRAS MARU" ... Saturday, 28th February.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Thursday, 4th March.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Wednesday, 3rd March.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Tuesday, 9th April.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAIYO MARU" ... Sunday, 22nd February.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"ROSEU MARU" ... Thursday, 28th February.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.**AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.**

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer ... Arr. Hongkong from Australia ... Lv. Hongkong for Australia

"CHANGSHA" ... March 7th ... March 12th

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

* For Sydney Only.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.**

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

The Post Office will be entirely closed on Friday, the 20th Feb. There will be no delivery or collection of correspondence from the Pillar Boxes. Non-Boxholders may, however, obtain their ordinary correspondence on application at the inquiry counter at the South-west corner of the G. P. O.

On Saturday, 21st February, the Post Office will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m., and there will be one delivery of ordinary and registered correspondence, and one collection of correspondence from the Pillar Boxes on that day.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

The Branch Offices will be closed all day on Friday, the 20th Feb.

On Saturday the 21st Feb., they will be open as on Sundays and Holidays.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
MANILA AND AUSTRALIA ...	Tango Maru ...	20th Feb.
SAIGON ...	Lake Gilpin ...	21st Feb.
SHANGHAI ...	West Selene ...	21st Feb.
SHANGHAI ...	Ishang ...	21st Feb.
STRAITS ...	Kuga Maru ...	21st Feb.
STRAITS ...	Banana ...	22nd Feb.
STRAITS ...	Cadipouk ...	22nd Feb.
JAPAN ...	Iyo Maru ...	24th Feb.
SHANGHAI ...	Nanyang ...	25th Feb.
JAPAN ...	Aoyu Maru ...	25th Feb.
JAPAN ...	Sakai Maru ...	27th Feb.
STRAITS AND CALCUTTA ...	Kaifu Maru ...	28th Feb.
STRAITS AND BOMBAY ...	Wakamatsu Maru ...	28th Feb.
STRAITS AND CALCUTTA ...	Rangoon Maru ...	1st Mar.
STRAITS AND CALCUTTA ...	Taiwan Maru ...	3rd Mar.
STRAITS ...	Yokohama Maru ...	3rd Mar.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Japan via Nagasaki ...	Tango Maru ...	Saturday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Macao ...	Sui Tai ...	Saturday, 21st, 1.15 P.M.
Macao ...	Sui An ...	Sunday, 22nd, 8.15 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan via Kobe, Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Keelung Philippine Islands, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	Kashima Maru ...	Sunday, 22nd, 9.00 A.M.
Macao ...	Sui An ...	Monday, 23rd, 8.15 A.M.
Strait, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via SUEZ	Deimos ...	Monday, 23rd, 9.15 A.M.
Strait, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via SUEZ	Atlas Maru ...	Monday, 23rd, 9.45 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Korea Maru ...	Monday, 23rd, 12.45 P.M.
Macao ...	Chuencho ...	Monday, 23rd, 4.15 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Chuencho ...	Monday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Bangkok ...	Chuencho ...	Monday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Sui Tai ...	Tuesday, 24th, 8.15 A.M.
Strait, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via SUEZ	Hai Hong ...	Tuesday, 24th, NOON
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday, 23rd Feb. at 5 p.m.	Laomedon ...	Tuesday, 24th, 9.45 A.M.
Amoy, Shanghai, and North China	Laomedon ...	Tuesday, 24th, 10.30 A.M.
Japan via Kobe	Ichang ...	Tuesday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.
Macao ...	Chuencho ...	Tuesday, 24th, 8.30 A.M.
Macao ...	Chuencho ...	Tuesday, 24th, 4.15 P.M.
Strait, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Sui An ...	Wednesday, 25th, 8.15 A.M.
Macao ...	Chuencho ...	Wednesday, 25th, 4.15 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Sui An ...	Thursday, 26th, 8.15 A.M.
Macao ...	Chuencho ...	Thursday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao ...	Chuencho ...	Thursday, 26th, 4.15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Sui An ...	Friday, 27th, 8.15 A.M.
Macao ...	Chuencho ...	Friday, 27th, NOON
Macao ...	Chuencho ...	Friday, 27th, 4.15 P.M.
Macao ...	Chuencho ...	Saturday, 28th, 1.15 P.M.
Macao ...	Chuencho ...	Saturday, 28th, 4.15 P.M.
Macao ...	Sui An ...	Sunday, 29th, 8.15 A.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

Or London ...	February 19th
Telegraphic Transfer ...	5/10
Bank Bills, on demand ...	5/10
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ...	5/10
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	5/10
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	6 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight ...	6 1/2
Or Paris ...	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	1450
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	1450
Or New York ...	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	88 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight ...	100 1/2
Or Bombay ...	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	215
Bank Bills, on demand ...	215
Or Calcutta ...	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	215
Bank Bills, on demand ...	215
Or Shanghai ...	
Bank Bills, at sight ...	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight ...	nom.
Or Yokohama ...	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	225
Or Manila ...	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	159 1/2
Or Singapore ...	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	259
Or Batavia ...	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	nom.
Or Haiphong ...	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	nom.
Or Saigon ...	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	nom.
Or Bangkok ...	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	nom.
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate ...	\$ 3.40
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael ...	\$29.40
Bar Silver, per oz. ...	\$41

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 20th to 28th February, 1920.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.				
Days of Week or Month	Days of Month	H'kong Standard Time.		Height	Days of Week or Month	H'kong Standard Time.		Height
		h. m.	ft. in.			h. m.	ft. in.	
Fri.	20	9 19	5 0	3 59	1 0			
		9 41 a	7 3	3 24	2 5			
Satur.	21	10 23	5 2	4 29	2 4			
		10 22 a	5 1	4 3	2 4			
Sun.	22	10 53	5 5	4 48	2 4			
		11 3 a	6 7	4 18	2 1			
Mon.	23	11 35	6 1	5 38 a	2 2			
		11 54 a	8 1	6 5	2 2			
Tues.	24			5 38 a	2 3			
		0 16 a	5 8	6 40	2 7			
Wed.	25	0 48 a	5 0	7 18	2 4			
		2 12	4 7	8 21 a	3 1			
Thur.	26	2 0	6 1					

BANKS.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Interest on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
N. J. STARR, Chief Manager
Hongkong November 2nd 1919

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN BANK).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1898.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... " 37,500,000
Reserve Funds ... " 7,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Guan, Kagi, Kankun, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pusan, Shichiku, Tachai, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Aka.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Bencoolen, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

London, County, Westminster and Park's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Siam, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

REIZO KONDOH, Manager.

Hongkong Branch, 2, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Hongkong, November 1st, 1919.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital ... \$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ... 200,000.00

Directors:

Mr. Pong Wai Tsin, Chairman.

Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po, Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yun Tong, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shai, Mr. Ng Chang Lok.

Chief Manager:—Kan Tong Po, Esq.

Asst. Manager:—L. T. Fong, Esq.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months at the rate of 2 1/2 per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 3 per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

Hongkong February 12th, 1920.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK).

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... F. 250,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... F. 150,000,000
PAID UP ... F. 75,000,000

SUBSCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC ... F. 25,000,000

Chairman of the Board of Directors:—André Berthelot.

General Manager:—A. J. Parnette.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Marcelles, Canton, Saigon, Shanghai, Haiphong, Yunnan, Hankow, Vladivostok, Hongkong, Swatow, Singapore, Hanoi.

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Bedmond & Co. Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold, Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French Exchange.

M. BOUET DE JOUBERT, Manager.

Hongkong, February 4th, 1920.

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London E.C. 3.

Capital Authorized & Subscribed £1,500,000

Paid-up ... 750,000

Reserve Fund & Best ... 750,000

Reserve Liability of shareholders 750,000

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches:

Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Howrah, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, Rangoon, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Karachi, Peshawar, Galle, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

Hongkong Branch:

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

O. L. SANDES, Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, December 12th, 1919.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$60,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital ... 12,375,000.00

Reserve Funds ... 3,197,400.00

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

J. A. FLUMMER, Esq.—Chairman.

Hongkong Branch:—20-21, Cantonment Road Central, Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

New York Bankers:—Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months ... 3% per annum.

For 6 months ... 4% per annum.

For 12 months ... 5% per annum.

TSUYEE FEE, Manager.

Hongkong, February 6th, 1920.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1833.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £2,500,000

Foreign Liability of Proprietors £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROCKATT, Manager.

Hongkong, January 2nd 1920.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—8, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong Branch:—Panoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits at 2 per cent. interest at Rates 2 1/2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

J. URANG LY, Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919.

Printed and Published by HARRY ALEXANDER CLARKE, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 10, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

London Office: 111, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling ... \$1,500,000

Silver ... \$21,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

J. A. FLUMMER, Esq.—Chairman.

Hongkong Branch:—20-21, Cantonment Road Central, Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

New York Bankers:—Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months ... 3% per annum.

For 6 months ... 4% per annum.

For 12 months ... 5% per annum.

TSUYEE FEE, Manager.

Hongkong, February 6th, 1920.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK)

Head Office: 156, Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital ... Frs. 40,000,000

Reserve ... 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, Canton, Hanoi, Yunnan, Hankow, Vladivostok, Dairen, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Port Arthur, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Tokyo, Manila, Cebu, Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Bencoolen, Batavia, Soerabaya, Semarang, Surabaja, Djakarta, Palembang, Pontianak, Banjarmasin, Makassar, Manado, Macassar, Ternate, Tidore, Amboina, Soembawa, Sumbawa, Flores, Solor, Sumba, Timor, Alor, Morotai, Taka, Selayar, Nias, Mentawai, Karimata, Lingga, Natuna, Anson, Siantar, Padang, Palembang, Bengkulu, Lampung, Palembang, Bengkulu, Lampung, Palembang, Bengkulu, Lampung.

FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Société Générale.